The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4655. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of August 26 by the Ocean Telegraph.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point, and the America at this Port.

Conclusion of Peace Between Austria, Prussia and Italy.

The Minor German States Included in the Treaties.

Austria Cedes Venetia Directly to Italy.

The King of Prussia Addresses a Deputation from the Legislature.

His Singular Ideas of Constitutional Government.

Further Details Concerning the Mission of the Empress Carlotta.

The Return of Maximilian to Europe Confidently Expected.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

PRUSSIA.

Speech by the King—His Ideas of Constitutional Government.

BERLIN, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the Budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

ITALY.

The Empress Carlotta at Turin on her way to Miramar.

TURIN, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The Empress of Mexico is here, on her way to Miramar.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Treaty Between Austria and Prussia Officially Confirmed.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia is officially confirmed. One article of the treaty cedes the territory of Venetia to Italy.

There is no other news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No News of Importance.

LONDON, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26.

British politics present nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26.

No steamships have arrived from America since the *China*.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

[We republish from our edition of yesterday morning the following important dispatches:]

Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria Sign a Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, Saturday Noon, Aug. 25.

Advices have been received to-day in official circles here announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending Powers of Prussia, Italy, and Austria and Bavaria, was concluded by the Plenipotentiaries in session at Prague on Thursday last.

The Treaty was officially signed by the Plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective Governments, on the same day.

Among the provisions of the Treaty, is one that the troops now at different points, shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

Venetia Freely and Unreservedly Ceded to Victor Emmanuel by Austria.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A Constitutional Government to be Granted to Hungary.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has determined to strengthen his Empire as well as his hold upon the affections and loyalty of his subjects by granting a new Constitution and Ministry to Hungary. It is announced officially that a new Ministry will soon be formed for Hungary, upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9.

RUSSIA.

Continued Hospitalities to the United States Naval Officers.

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 24.

The officers of the United States Squadron, after a most triumphant, enthusiastic and magnificent reception at St. Petersburg, left in a special train for this City, and at every station along the route large crowds of people gathered together to give them a hearty, earnest and cheering welcome.

They arrived in this city to-day, and an immense crowd were in attendance to greet them.

After they had received a most warm and cordial official welcome from the authorities, they held a grand reception, and afterwards dined with Prince DOLGANWANKI, the Governor-General.

The Zoological Gardens were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The heart of Russia offers the most boundless hospitality to these naval officers and to the people of the United States.

MAXIMILIAN'S FALL.

The Empress Carlotta not to Return to Mexico—The Empire Approaching its End.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Empress CARLOTTA will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the Empire in that country approaches its end. It in authoritatively announced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of MAXIMILIAN.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Immense Demand for Five-Twenties in France.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25—Noon.

An immense demand has sprung up in this city for United States Five-Twenties, and heavy orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents of various banking-houses in this city.

Export of Specie to New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 25—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, sailed this noon for New-York *via* Queenstown. She has a large number of passengers, and takes £110,000 in specie on American account.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, Aug. 16, *via* Londonderry 17, passed this point at 12:30 P. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

News Chiefly Anticipated.

Her news has been almost entirely anticipated by the Atlantic cable dispatches.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

The Moderation of Napoleon.

The official *Provincial Correspondenz* praises the moderation of NAPOLEON, and credits him with a desire not to disturb the friendly relations or interfere in German politics, and asserts that the hopes of a different character emanate from the influence of opposite parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the incorporation of the conquered North German States without delay.

The London *Times* editorially says that NAPOLEON has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and has proved staunch to his principles. Other London journals express satisfaction with his decision.

Prusia and the Northern German States.

The Prussian Government intended to announce to Parliament, on the 15th, the annexation of the conquered Northern States, but was prevented by the influence of illustrious persons at Court.

The mission of Gen. MANTEUFFEL to Hamburg is stated to have been attended with compelete success.

The Empress Carlotta.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Empress of Mexico is endeavoring to obtain a release from the obligation of paying what is due France out of the proceeds of the Mexican customs, and should the effort prove ineffectual, she will announce as her ultimatum her husband's abdication of the Mexican throne.

Insurrection in Russian Daghestan.

The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Tiflis that part of Russian Daghestan has risen in insurrection. Reinforcements of Russian troops had been sent to the various places where risings took place.

Commercial Intelligence.

[*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 85,000 bales, of which 4,250 were taken by speculators and 24,000 by exporters. Market active and firmer, with an advance of ¼d. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 16d., Middling Orleans 14¼d., Fair Mobile 15½d., Middling Mobile 14d., Fair Uplands 15½d., Middling Uplands 13¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Market steady. Stock 882,000 bales, of which 342,000 are American.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, July 25.

COFFEE 6400@6600; stocks good.

EXCHANGE 22¼@22½.

BY THE AMERICA AT THIS PORT

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 15th of August, arrived here yesterday.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PRUSSIA.

Benefit the Germans are to Derive from their Present Reorganization—The Germans Before and after the War—Pressure upon Bismarck for the Formation of a German Empire—Anecdote of King William—The Addresses of the Upper and Lower Houses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Although it is still very difficult to see distinctly the manner in which the Kingdom of Prussia is to be reorganized, whether the federal ties hitherto binding the States composing the German Confederacy one with the other will be preserved or destroyed, and a great centralized power substituted to the present order of things, it may already be asserted with certainty that the commotion produced by the war just ended will have a salutary influence and prove highly beneficial to the German race. It will in the first place substitute to the spirit of indifference which Germans have hitherto manifested for politics, a lively interest in public affairs, allay the little strifes carried on with more or less vivacity between rival communities, create a national life, impose upon the King of Prussia the necessity of abandoning his high-handed policy and consulting his people in the management of public affairs; finally, it will arouse from its present slumber all German nationalities which, instead of being, as they are now, a pliant instrument in the hands of the King of Prussia, will, either conjointly with him or seperately, learn how to govern themselves and become master of their destiny.

This, of course, will not be done all at once, for experience teaches that people have to be educated for public life before they become apt to manage their own affairs. Unfortunately, Germans have made so little progress in the art of self-government, that years will elapse before they become acquainted with this important branch of human knowledge. The fact that their rulers, from the King of Prussia down to the smallest Duke could, notwithstanding the freedom of the Press, and of the speech, and their House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage, reign as despotically as the Czar of Russia, abundantly proves it. A people possessing the sentiments of their political rights and a sufficient amount of energy to compel their Government to do them justice, would certainly not have permitted VON BISMARCK and their King to act as they have acted with their freely appointed representatives. They would not have suffered the delegates of the nation to be as little feared or noticed as if they had been a mere set of automatons—good only to keep up appearances and to lull the ignorant masses in the belief that they were the freest people on earth. In fact, they would not have mistaken the pompous declamation and idle theories of their representatives and public speakers, for sound political doctrines, and be all the while the dupe of highly-sounding words and unmeaning sentences.

GERMAN IDEAS.

Before the war, for instance, it was said of the most distinguished Germans that they always had two opinions, and ignored which one they preferred. The words "German ideas," when not taken as synonymous of the wildest religious theories, was another expression indicative of the uncertainty and obscurity of their sentiments upon any question. Not because they were wanting in knowledge or education, but, on the contrary, by excess of it and on account of the acuteness of their intellect, inclined to analyse every subject, without, however, having sufficient determination to arrive at a conclusion. Their political habits, as far as they had any, were to look at both sides of a question with a deep critical eye, and once the examination over, and the arguments exhausted, they could never decide which side was the best, and if it were more advisable to go to the right than to the left, to adopt the federative or confederative form of government, to side with Prussia or with Austria, to create a Sangermanic Empire or a federation of sister republics, to admit the existence of a God or reject it altogether. This deficiency of character, this incomprehensible skepticism upon subjects closely connected with man's moral and political interests, were especially conspicuous among the upper classes, with University doctors and professors, and those enjoying a certain social standing. As to the middle classes, deprived of the counterpoise which in every country politically educated, is exercised by a certain set of leading men, they were indulging, with true fanatical spirit, in the postulate of the most foolish and excitable doctrines—doctrines which, in a country like France, for instance, where every idea, good or bad, finds always a set of men ready to convert them into facts, would have proved excessively dangerous, but which, with a people as harmless and unpractical as the Germans, were simply intellectual exercises and exhibitions of personal vanity. Those who have been in Germany, visited their schools, associated themselves with the pleasures of social life, gone to their balls, gymnasiums, shooting excursions, musical festivals, and made a peculiar study of brewery existence and of lager-beer saloon oratory, know that I do not advance anything unwarranted, and that the Germans, although most hospitable and amiable in their relations with foreigners, eminently distinguished in historical criticism, science, literature and arts, skilled in industry and commerce, were in other respects the most theoretical and unpractical people upon earth.

COUNT BISMARCK'S PLANS.

The days of these great aberrations have fortunately, I hope, gone by. The Germans have now a distinct and definite object. Instead of a division of small States, for which they could not feel a very lively interest, they have now a nation strong, if not compact enough, to elicit their sympathies; an army of which they may well be proud of, and a Government which has shown both ability and strength. With these elements of power, and the liberal traditions in which they have been brought up, the Germans must sooner or later necessarily arrive to possess a constitutional government, which they never had, and a Parliament actuated with truly patriotic instincts, and having a decided action upon the direction of public affairs. This body, as well as Count BISMARCK, will no doubt have great trouble in resisting the pressure exercised by a certain set of German Radicals in favor of centralization and territorial aggrandizement. I see already a manifestation of the sentiments of these people in an article of the *National Gazette* announcing that the committee of the *Nationalverein* is about to make an appeal to the members of that association. This *Nationalverein*, it will be remembered, is a prominent association for a reunion into a centralized Power of all the members of the German family North and South, Prussian, Bavarian and Austrian, independently of any consideration of race, religion, traditions or desire. It is this party which, the other evening, at the entrance of King WILLIAM at the Opera of Berlin, rose in mass, and amidst the most indescribable enthusiasm, hailed him as "Emperor of Germany." This *Nationalverein*, it is to be feared, is to exercise ere long a vast influence upon the country, and as it advocates the compulsory absorption of Southern Germany into Prussia—a policy diametrically opposed to the wishes of the people of those regions and to the well-settled determination of the guardians of European equilibrium—it may ultimately produce trouble and complications of the most serious character.

ANECDOTE OF KING WILLIAM.

King WILLIAM is said to be secretly favoring the views of the *Nationalverein*, and here is an anecdote which would seem to justify this opinion. A couple of weeks ago, at the time of his temporary residence at the castle of Nicholsburg, and while discussing the preliminaries of peace with the French Minister, M. BAEREDETTI, he exclaimed in the heat of the conversation: "I will keep all the Provinces I have conquered, because they belong to me by my victories and in virtue of international rights." The ambassador of France, quite surprised, remained silent. But the Crown Prince, who happened to be present, seeing the effect produced upon him by this language, took him aside while he was alone and begged him not to expose to his Government what his father had said.

I would not be surprised if this story was true, for King WILLIAM, like all religious zealots, is a headstrong, dogmatic sort of man, who, on the spur of the occasion, may not always be wisely inspired. His object in affecting a haughty dignity, and sometimes in using a threatening language, may originate in the high opinion he entertains of his power and of the efficiency of his military organization. There are no reasons, however, to dispense with the usual courtesies of life as he has evidently done in omitting to mention, in his opening speech to the Prussian Chambers, the mighty assistance Prussia derived from her alliance with Italy, and the generous and disinterested efforts made by France for the restoration of peace. Wiser, or more courteous, the Prussian House of Lords has just atoned for the unpardonable omission in its reply to the speech of the King, and acknowledges both in terms exceedingly flattering to King VICTOR EMMANUEL and to LOUIS NAPOLEON. Now there are persons who doubt the sincerity of these sentiments, and believe they have been provoked by the rumors, not altogether groundless, of a rectification of frontiers by France. Be this as it may, the House of Lords have thought that a compliment to France, if not due for recent services, would cause her to abate from her pretentions on the Rhine, and the compliment has been made. The liberal and conservative sections of the Lower House have also written the draft of addresses to be sent to the King; but instead of acknowledging, as the Upper House has done, the services due to foreign Powers, they decidedly assume a defiant tone, and in allusion made to the rejection of a foreign yoke, hint plainly at their detestation of conceding anything to France. This language of the patriots of Germany, you must of course take for what it is worth; for I have said enough of their impracticability as politicians, and we know enough of the manner in which their representations have been received by the King and Count BISMARCK, to be influenced by anything they can say or write. One of these addresses—that of the conservative members of the Lower Chamber, assuming that "the conflict just closed was a fight for existence, for life or death, for the historical position and the most precious possession of the Fatherland"—contains a most glaring falsehood. Those who have followed the circumstances which have brought about the late war, are perfectly aware that Prussia never was menaced in her life, or in her position, or in her possessions by Austria, or by any other Power; that from the Schleswig-Holstein war down to the present day she has been constantly the aggressor, and consequently that these accusations, which are to be found also in the King's speech, are without foundation. This language is of course transparent enough. The part of victim assumed by Prussia is but a way to blind people upon the real history of the late war, and to make them forget the aggressive part she has played in it.

THE CONFEDERACY DEAD.

There is actually such a confusion and mixture in all ranks of German society, that it is hardly possible to tell what will turn up the next day or the day after. Of all the questions, the dearest and easiest to pronounce upon are those which rest upon the will of Count BISMARCK and the strength of the Prussian army. These two instruments are now working with great rapidity and effectiveness. The reluctant States first annexed to Venice are forcibly deprived of all independence of action, and one after another engulphed into the whirlwind created by Prussian appetite and ambition. State autonomy has ceased to exist; German Confederacy, with its local privileges, is but a dream of the past, and centralization and the establishment of a German Empire are now the favorite topics of the day. This is just as it ought to be. When a people is as divided as the Germans are upon all questions of principles, when the absence of all unity of purpose deprives the country of these mighty engines of political liberties known as parties, there is necessarily but a right which remains, the right of force, now in the hands of the King and of Count BISMARCK. Let it be hoped that its application will but very little interfere with the growing progress of the Germans in the path of constitutional freedom, that it will secure to them a respectable and respected nationality, and prove beneficial to their happiness and to the maintenance of peace in Europe.

PRUSSIA.

FRANCE.

Sketch of Napoleon II.—The Removal of his Remains to Paris—The Visit of the Empress Carlotta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Since the recent mediation of the Emperor of the French, which has perhaps saved Austria from total annihilation, there is reason to believe that the desire of France to possess the ashes of the young Prince who was for a few hours NAPOLEON II. has been acceded to by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and that the mortal remains of the King of Rome will soon be placed beneath the dome of the Invalides, side by side with those of his illustrious father. Thus the great NAPOLEON and his son, separated by destiny in life, will at last be united in death. Both died in the land of exile, and neither will have found repose upon the soil of France until after many years' sleep far from her shores—one upon a rock-bound island in a distant ocean, and the other in the funereal vault of an Austrian palace.

Little is generally known in America of the last years of NAPOLEON II., and the present moment seems opportune to give a sketch of his brief and melancholy career.

JOSEPH CHARLES FRANCIS NAPOLEON, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, was born at Paris on the 20th of March, 1811. All the good fairies seemed to have assembled around his cradle, and all appeared to predict for him honors, riches, and power; not one intimated a doubt of his future grandeur and lustre! Yet, despite the happy presages which accompanied his birth, scarcely three years after he came into the world as the heir of NAPOLEON, the young Prince left France on the 2d of May, 1814, never to return during life. On arriving in the dominions of his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, his title was suppressed, the name he bore was proscribed, every fact in history which recalled the glory of his father and the humiliation of his enemies was carefully concealed from the child's knowledge, and at seven years of age the son of NAPOLEON became the Duke of Reichstadt.

An Imperial decree, promulgated July 22, 1818, (the 22d of July was also the date of his death,) conferred upon him the title of an Austrian Duke, fixed his rank at the Court of Vienna, the arms he was to bear, the honors to which he was to be entitled, and the position he was to occupy as a member of the Imperial family of Austria. No trace of NAPOLEON was left, and the name itself was formally suppressed by the decree.

Afterward, as he grew up and learned what hero had been his father, he suddenly awoke as from a long slumber. When he read in secret the story of NAPOLEON's immortal campaigns, and comprehended the glory and power to which the genius of his father had attained, it seemed to him that he had all at once entered another world, illuminated by the history of gigantic exploits.

Then, despite those who surrounded him, despite the incessant watch kept over him, he determined to know all. He obtained and eagerly devoured every work in which NAPOLEON's name was mentioned, and finally, when he realized how great his father had been, what humiliations had been heaped upon him, how he had died a tortured prisoner, the young Prince was filled with an immense hatred of those who had accomplished the banished soldier's long martyrdom. His indignation was also excited against the decree which deprived him of the name which he justly regarded as the most glorious of those he bore, and he immediately and resolutely signified his intention to be called NAPOLEON. Like his father, he was fond of the profession of arms, but his tall, thin body could not withstand the arduous exercises to which he attempted to school himself. Appointed Colonel of the Gustavus Vasa Regiment, he assumed the active command, took part in every fatiguing ceremony, in all weather, and no matter how ill he was, or how much his physicians remonstrated. His dreams were of glory. He studied the art of war in the numberless descriptions of his father's battles, either reading them or inducing others to recount them to him, with the map of Europe beneath his eyes.

He would never consent to lie down, except when his feebleness absolutely forced him to do so. He well knew that he must soon die, but he had only one regret in leaving the world, and that was to have done so little to prove himself worthy to bear the name of NAPOLEON. I remember having often seen, in America, an engraving representing him grasping his father's sword and lamenting his powerlessness to wield the weapon which had so long "made all Europe tremble." The phrase attributed to him may be apochryphal, as regards the strict letter of the expression, but that such were in reality his feelings cannot be doubted for an instant.

His mother, a woman whose heart seemed insensible to any ennobling emotion, and who had not the dignity to remain the widow of NAPOLEON—his mother wept at his bedside, when the fatal moment drew near.

"Mother! mother!" he whispered, "I am dying!"

It was the 22d of July, 1832, and these were the last words of NAPOLEON II., expiring in a murmur upon his lips, with his last breath. Thus died the son of the Great Captain, at the age of twenty-one years. Six days after his death, on the 28th, a *post mortem* examination of the remains was made at Schönbrunn. The following is an extract of the medical report:

"The body completely emaciated; the chest, in proportion to the body, long and narrow; the sternum flattened; the neck wasted."

He was interred at Schönbrunn with princely honors, and visitors to his tomb, at the present day, will see upon it a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

> To the eternal memory
> Of JOSEPH CHARLES FRANCIS, Duke of Reichstadt;
> Son of NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French,
> And of MARIA LOUISA, Arch-Duchess of Austria;
> Born at Paris, the 20th of March, 1811,
> Died at Schönbrunn, July 22, 1832.

He had himself written an epitaph, which he wished placed upon his tomb, but which was rejected. It was brief and to the purpose:

> Here lies the Son of the Great NAPOLEON!
> He was born King of Rome.
> He died an Austrian Colonel!

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

Let us return to subjects offering more of the element of actuality. The Atlantic telegraph has no doubt informed you of the arrival in Europe of the "Empress of Mexico." Some of the newspapers which had previously mentioned current rumors of an approaching visit from the Empress CARLOTTA, (as I suppose she must be styled for the nonce), were pompously contradicted by the ministerial, or "inspired" journals, and scarcely had the ink with which these disclaimers were written had time to dry, when the unexpected, and perhaps unwelcome Majesty of Mexico landed at Brest from the French steamer. The Empress, attended by a few persons only, is at present sojourning at the Grand Hotel. The next best thing, after denying that her Mexican Majesty had any notion of returning to Europe, was to give to her visit a convenient interpretation after she had actually arrived, so we are officiously assured, that the main object of her mission is "relative to the resources necessary for the support of the troops in Mexico after the withdrawal of the French forces." To this it is oracularly added that the "questions arising from the negotiation of Mexican loans in France will be immediately examined, and solved in a favorable sense." The contrary is undoubtedly the fact. The Empress CARLOTTA, who had a long interview with NAPOLEON III. the day after her arrival in Paris, has "come across the sea," like the Swiss maiden of the song, for no other purpose than to use her powers of persuasion with the French Emperor to induce him to decline fulfilling his engagements with the United States relative to the evacuation of Mexico by his troops, and to represent to him the absolute necessity of sending out fresh forces and contributing a considerable number of additional millions if he does not wish to see the "Empire of Mexico" tumble into *pi* the moment his support is withdrawn. This is the plain English—perhaps I ought, under the circumstances, to say the plain French—of Her Majesty's return to Europe, and everybody is perfectly aware of the fact. But she comes at a most unpropitious moment, even were there the slightest chance of success otherwise. The Emperor of the French, just now, has his hands full, what with the prospect of being outwitted by Count VON BISMARCK, and the uncertain appearance, generally speaking, of the European political horizon, and is in no humor to risk embroiling himself with the United States, as he unquestionably would if he failed to keep his promises to the letter. It is certain, therefore, that the efforts of the Empress CARLOTTA, who is a noble and courageous woman, worthy of a better destiny than the one she is apparently condemned to accomplish, will be totally in vain; not another soldier and not another franc will be sent to Mexico, and the evacuation of that country will commence in November next, as previously signified by the French Government.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

It so happens that the official report of the Mexican finances for the year 1865, was published in the Paris *Constitutionel*, the principal ministerial organ, only the day before the arrival of the Empress CHARLOTTA. From this document it appears that the total receipts, from all sources, for the year 1865, were $19,101,135 20. After the payment of, first, the interest on the foreign debt, (loans of 1864-'5;) second, interest on the interior debt; third, the indemnity to the French Government; fourth, the indemnities to French subjects, for the payment of which the expedition was first sent out—how much will remain, out of these $19,000,000, to be appropriated to the public service? Rather say how great will be the deficit, inasmuch as M. CORTA, who was sent to Mexico by the Emperor NAPOLEON for the express purpose of regulating the finances of the new-fledged Empire, estimated that $30,000,000 would be the lowest possible sum of revenue upon which the Mexican Government could be carried on.

Do you know the nature of the last phantom which the dupes who hold the bonds of MAXIMILIAN are hugging to their bosoms? They think the United States may charitably take their distress into consideration, purchase Mexico (from France!!!) and pay all the bills, thus settling everything agreeably and comfortably to all parties concerned. But, are the United States really so prodigal of their millions, when asked to pay the cost of an enterprise whose original and avowed object was to put a stop to their territorial expansion? Perhaps the question will be answered in due season from Washington.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition of 1867 has definitely fixed the division of the ground surrounding the Palace of Industry among the nations to be represented. The eastern side of the avenue, which divides the park, will be entirely occupied by France, Belgium and Holland. England and the United States have the northwest corner, and in the southwest corner are to be placed, side by side, Prussia, Austria, the German Confederation and Italy—in peaceful emulation.

The interior of the palace will be divided in zones among the various nations; and, with the plan in his hand, the stranger will be able, without other guide, to find any part of the exhibition he may desire to visit. It is estimated that, to traverse all the passages, avenues and galleries of the park and palace, a man walking four miles an hour and ten hours a day, would require a week to accomplish the journey.

RALPH EASEL.

SOUTH GERMANY.

The German Revolution and its Moral—Unpopularity of the Old Confederation—The Mission of Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STUTTGART, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1866.

The complete revolution in the affairs of Germany, which has taken place in the short time of one month, cannot fail to excite a lively interest in the United States. Germany stands near to the sympathies of the American people. Several millions of that people are of German origin, and however true and faithful citizens of the Great Western Republic they may have become, still the natural feeling for the land of his birth which the emigrant takes with him to the shores of a new home remains alive in the hearts of most of them. The old fatherland may have had no happiness for them—otherwise they would not have left it—but still its misfortunes will grieve them, and they will rejoice in its successes and progress. The National Constitution of Germany beside was framed, however awkwardly, according to the federal system. Like the American Union, Germany was, and is still, composed of a number of States by which a collective national body is constituted. And if the monarchical form of government existing in most of them has made the whole fabric differ widely from that framed by the fathers of the American Constitution, it must be recognized that a republican principle is at work in any form of confederation, even in spite of ruling dynasties, just as centralization tends to monarchy, even if existing or growing up in a republic. Thus a certain similarity of institutions has existed between the American Union and Germany. The Prussian rulers have well understoood the bearing of this truth. They have been the mortal enemies of federal institutions in Germany from the foundation of the "Bund" down to its destruction by their arms; and if Prussia herself has taken part in the Confederation, it seems to have been only for the purpose the more easily to destroy it. The democrats of the smaller German States have likewise understood the truth of a certain natural connection between federalism and republicanism. More and more they have become strict federalists as they learned to see clearer in the matter; and even now that federalism in Germany is reduced to a mere shadow the party just mentioned still prefers a Confederation of the few Southwestern States which seem to escape to Prussian subjugation, to the complete unification of Germany under the centralized rule of Prussia. Austria, it is true, has been favoring federalism in Germany, so much so that often the federalists, by receiving the favors and support of Austria, could not help placing themselves in the light of simple partisans of that Power. But if Austria took the lead of federal policy and federal reform, it was certainly not from a predilection of the democratic element contained in federalism, but, in part, from being too proud to fear it, and in part from being driven by necessity to adopt, for her German policy, principles opposite to those followed by Prussia. Having to defend herself and the Confederation against the centralizing tendencies of her rival, she had to declare herself in favor of federal principles. Catholicism, moreover—whatever may be its character in other respects—has driven the Austrian government in the same direction. As the Church felt more and more alarmed by the progress of temporal centralization, the clerical party, in defense of their power and influence, took the side of local self-government. Austrian federalism, therefore, was not genuine nor disinterested. Still a true federal party existed in Austria as well as in Southern Germany, a party recognizing the truth that liberty and centralization of power are incompatible, and this party seems to have a claim to the sympathy of the American people. With all that, the German Confederation was deservedly unpopular. Its bad construction made the federal authorities unable to achieve anything of consideration, while they had the power of doing harm by preventing the good and useful from being done. The Confederation, in fact, seemed to have been invented expressly for the purpose of making progress impossible, and of preserving a state of national stagnancy corresponding to the tastes of an uncultivated aristocracy, or of self-conceited and petrified bureaucrats, but hateful to the active spirit of the people.

Thus it is easily explained that federalism, as a general principle, became unpopular, or could never become very popular in Germany, and that a unitarian constitution for the nation has become the ideal of the majority.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

And what, we ask, has now happened in Germany? It must be understood, complicated as it is, in a sufficiently clear manner to be stated in a few lines, before remarks are worth while to be made in reference to the probable consequences.

In a few weeks the German Confederation has been destroyed by a war which was begun by Prussia as a war of secession, by the federal authorities as a war of coercion—but which soon degenerated into a war of conquest on the Prussian side, and a war of weak and hopeless defense on the side of the supporters of the federal cause, in whose ranks want of resolution and capacity, together with certain secessionist schemes of their own, made energetic action impossible. The result has been the reverse of what has happened in the United States. The secessionist power is dictating the peace on its own conditions, proclaiming the right of conquest over the greater number of the members of the former Confederation, ejecting Austria from the national community, and leaving the few States in the southwestern section of the country the freedom to shift for themselves, until the time will have arrived when their own helplessness will drive them to implore the admission under the Prussian sceptre. To compare more fully this whole process of the national crisis of Germany with that from which the United States have emerged with their Union saved and strengthened by the contest, I have only to add that Prussia, beginning with acting the part of the Southern States of the American Union, now ends with performing that of the Northerners in urging the right of conquest against those whose resisistance has proved insufficient, but who still have been and must remain members of the same nation with the conqueror. It is a position which, to my knowledge, has not been taken in view by the authorities of public law, neither of the Old nor of the New World. Conquest belongs to international law; how, then, can it take place within one single nation? The truth is, that neither Prussia nor the Government of the United States can urge the right of conquest against those they have forced to yield. Prussia has been succesful in making, the United States have been successful in suppressing, a revolution within a nation constituted under federal laws. In this lies all the similarity and all the difference of the two cases.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

However imperfect in its construction, the German Confederation has been, for half a century, the only political tie left to the nation, and by which it existed in reference to the rest of the world. Now, this tie being broken, what is to take its place? What prospects are opened to the progress and power of Germany by the victory of the Prussian arms?

I beg leave to examine the question in my next letter.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

AMERICAN TOPICS

The Shortcomings of Congress—The Radical War on the President.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

* * * By this time members may be inclined to ask themselves *what single purpose worthy of the trust confided to them they contrived to accomplish.* When they met last December they had before them the greatest issues which ever were at stake, *and the most splendid opportunities for reconciling differences that, after deluging the country with blood for four years, were still practically unsettled.* There was not a man in either Chamber who rose to the full height of the position. From first to last the whole business of the country was placed in the hands of less than a dozen persons, whose hatred of the conquered and prostrate South was not, perhaps, unnatural, but was profoundly antagonistic to the general welfare of the country. If a member here and there protested against this closet legislation, the jeers of his friends or the remonstrances of his constituents soon caused him to waver and fall back into the compact ranks of the dominant party. Public opinion was so uncertain that when the Radicals boldly asserted it was in their favor, the President's supporters retreated in alarm, and left the victory with men of the unwavering courage and faith of Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SUMNER. Through years of difficulty and danger, through a thousand circumstances of discouragement and depression, these men had labored to gain what the Conservatives are astonished to find they at length possessed—the supremacy in Congress, and, for aught we know to the contrary, in the country. We cannot share the astonishment of American Conservatives when we find the Radicals fighting against the attempt to deprive them of the fruits of their victory. But the mischief their opponents had not the power to inflict on them *their conduct all through the session, and especially their closing acts, worked out for themselves.* There is scarcely one measure of public business important to the nation which has not been trifled with or altogether neglected. The finances of the country have never received the smallest attention. Questions of trade and commerce have been left in the hands of the most rabid of New-England Protectionists. The currency, the taxation, the position of the Government in reference to its loans and other liabilities—these and other subjects of similar consequence have been passed over almost unnoticed. The Southern States are exactly as they were eight months ago, with the exception of Tennessee, which has crept into the capitol in a manner that cannot be gratifying to the pride of her citizens. Much might have been done for the West, with its incalculable riches, but all its best interests were expressly legislated against by Mr. MORRILL and his friends. Protection has been made more firmly than ever the corner-stone of American commerce, and five-sixths of the country have been deliberately sacrificed by and on behalf of the other sixth. It has been one of the most extravagant and improvident Congresses ever known—an idle, unpractical, and frivolous one, sacrificing everything to old prejudices. Its debates have been singularly poor and weak, and a desperate struggle for party power, terminating with indifferent success, is all that the historian will find to place on record in its history.

These are shortcomings of the present Congress which may be considered apart from the attitude in which it has stood in relation to the President. We know that it had much to do, and it is manifest that it has left everything undone; but upon its differences with the President we are not entitled to speak with so much confidence. To us who look on at American affairs from a distance, and can only see their broad outline, it must certainly appear that if any course can be found by which the South can be brought back into the Union without a sacrifice on the part of the North of the advantages gained during the war, *it would be better to adopt it than to pursue the South with vindictive punishment.* The President's policy, whatever may be its faults and defects, *aims at welding together the two sections so long in bitter hostility to each other.* It is easy to attribute other and meaner or more selfish motives to him; it is easy to attribute such motives to every public man, especially when he stands in a minority; but even Mr. JOHNSON's calumniators do not impeach his good faith, or question the honesty of his desire to serve his countrymen faithfully. He has repeatedly told the world what his object really is, and had the Radical Party chosen to meet him half way, there need never have been that wide divergence between them which constant attacks and recriminations have since produced. There must be some reason on the side of the President, but his opponents have refused to bring their minds into contact with it.

In a few weeks the general election, on which so many momentous issues rest, will have begun. For months past the Radical party has been bringing its immense and well-disciplined organization to bear upon the people, while the Conservatives and the Democrats, with a weaker machinery, have done little but stand aside and hope that things would take a favorable turn. If Mr. SUMNER and his followers win the day to such an extent as to place the next Congress under their control, the Southern States must prepare to remain taxed and unrepresented for ten years to come—for that, be it remembered, was the distinct plan laid before the House last session. They must endure all the misfortunes of a paralyzed trade, the threats of confiscation, and such treatment generally as only men could administer who are still smarting under the sense of bitter party and personal injuries. The Democrats cannot win, as they well know; the number of moderate men may, however, be increased, and in this prospect lies the hope of every true friend to America. The days for extreme measures are past. *We believe it will be a misfortune to the country if Mr. JOHNSON is sacrificed, and a still greater one if the Radicals are able to dictate the choice for the next Presidential election.* Fortunately the President has a Cabinet which is little likely to lead him into excess, and the adroitness of the veteran politician who is always at his right hand may save him from any serious mistake, even if his own excellent judgment fail him.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

British Ships of War in Comparison with those of Other Nations.

From the London Times, Aug. 15.

A tour of inspection, conducted in accordance with official routine, has just brought the Lords of the Admiralty to Portsmouth. After a brief essay of his authority in the House of Commons, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON will now have an opportunity of testing with his own eyes some of the descriptions of Dock yard management given by Mr. SEELY; but the result will not be limited to official impressions. An experienced naval officer has recently observed that the public has now become quite competent to entertain these questions for itself, and that the most purely professional disquisitions may be addressed in the present day with entire safety to the general reader. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that we owe our first alarm in this matter to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON himself. We have it on his own evidence that England has not reserves enough for the mere relief of her foreign squadrons in time of peace, and it requires no great effort to infer from this statement what would be our position in time of war. Let us now see, however, what is the actual state of things, as ascertained by inspection at the chief naval arsenal of the nation.

At Portsmouth, then, there lie the *Bellerophon*, a new and powerful iron-clad, and the *Valiant*, another iron-clad, rigged, stored, and ready for sea, with one material exception. *These men-of-war have no guns.* This want, it is true, cannot be laid to the account of the Admiralty, since the guns required for sea service are furnished by a military board; but the fact remains the same. Besides these vessels, there is the *Royal Sovereign*, iron-clad turret-ship, not designed for duty at sea; a couple of frigates, the *Mersey* and *Glasgow*, reasonably efficient as wooden ships go, and two or three smaller vessels of similar quality. That appears to be the extent and character of the available reserves at Portsmouth. It will be asked if it is really true that half-a-dozen ships represent the whole floating navy at this important port. We answer by no means. There is as fine a fleet of ships in Portsmouth waters as anybody (20 years ago) would have wished to see. Eleven magnificent line-of-battle ships, eight heavy frigates, a floating battery, and a whole squadron of gunboats can be shown to the visitor. *A more powerful fleet, as fleets used to be, it would be impossible to desire; but, unfortunately, as fleets are now, the array is all but useless. The ships are without armor and without any guns which could make an impression on an armored enemy.* We might, possibly, in the countless exigencies of a war, find some employment for such vessels in default of better, but nobody imagines that a second Channel Squadron could be formed out of such materials. So we see the whole truth of the case in this one example. *There is, indeed, a fleet at Portsmouth, but it is a fleet unfit for service in the present day.*

Happy the nation that had no navy ten years ago! That is what has sent the Americans so far ahead. Every sixpence of expenditure has been upon vessels of real and immediate efficiency. Nine-tenths of the ships in their navy list have been built or bought since 1861, and are therefore serviceable in 1866. Nor is it only America which is in this fortunate position. Brazil spends upon her navy less than one million sterling, *and yet Brazil has a little fleet of gunboats superior to anything we can show.* She has actually thirty-two of these formidable vessels, all iron-built, all iron-plated, and all capable of steaming at a rate of at least ten knots an hour. The smallest armament carried by any one of these boats consists of four Whitworth guns, rifled, and throwing shot of 150 pounds weight. Now, it has been seriously argued by persons of no mean authority that a squadron of small, heavily-armed gunboats, capable of manceuvring together at great speed, would be a match even for a fleet of frigates or line-of-battle ships, *and in that case what must we think of a comparison between Brazil and England?*

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Case of the United States vs. 300 Baskets of Champagne—Capture of the Murderer of Mr. Dudvit at Honolulu—Arrivals from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Portland, Oregon, brings $208,300 in treasure.

Her British Majesty's ship *Alert* and the French war ships *Victoire, Talisman, Rhine* and *Lucifer* were in the port of Guaymas Aug. 13.

In the case of the United States *vs.* 300 baskets of champagne, of which LOCK and MONTAGUE were claimants, Judge FIELD, of the United States Circuit Court, has reversed the decision of the District Court, on the ground that the difference between the invoice and selling prices was improper evidence to go before a jury. The case was remanded and a new trial ordered.

A Honolulu letter of Aug. 2, says the murderer of M. R. DUVIT had been captured and confessed the murder.

The ship *Empress Eugenie*, arrived from Manilla, brings 23,000 bags of sugar and 1,100 bags of coffee.

The bark *Spirit of the Sea*, arrived from Hong Kong, brings 10,000 bags of rice.

Mining shares are again declining. Savage, $1,145; Crown Point, $950; Yellow Jacket, $710; Ophir, $215; Chollar, $178; Empire Mill, $110. Legal tenders unchanged.

MEXICO.

Defeat of the Liberals in Sonora—The American Fillibuster—The Story of Lozada's Defection Pronounced False.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Mexican Imperial Consul's official dispatch from Ures, Sonora, Aug. 6, states that MORALES, after the defeat at Hermosillo, was pursued by the Imperialists, under GAUDARA, and overtaken at a place called Putigito, and a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the Liberals, who took refuge within the American lines, leaving 30 dead, 150 prisoners, and all their baggage and ammunition in the hands of the Imperialists. PESQUIERA was being vigorously pursued.

The American fillibusters, under VEGA, left La Paz Aug. 5, to reinforce the defeated Juarists, who received in exchange for 1,500 stolen animals, the means of prosecuting hostilities. All was quiet in Sinaloa.

The story of LOZADA's defection is pronounced false.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Gen. Lew Wallace at Brownsville—The American Arms and Ammunition at Matamoras—American Citizens Temporarily Arrested.

Official information from Brownsville to the 13th inst. has been received. Gen. WALLACE was with CARVAJAL at Brownsville. The arms and munitions of war taken out by the *J. W. Everman*, were in Matamoras; but as they belonged to American citizens CANALES had not interfered with them. He had assured the parties owning them that all contracts made by CARVAJAL would be carried out; and he had made a forced loan to pay for the arms. The American citizens accompanying the arms were arrested by CANALES, but were subsequently released.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Preparations at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 26.

Preparations are being made for the reception of the President on Tuesday. Major-Gen. MEADE yesterday issued an order to the military commanders in his military department, directing them to pay appropriate military honors to the President. Brevet Brig.-Gen. VOGDES will be considered the commanding officer in New-York City and Harbor, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. DE RUSSEY the commanding officer at Philadelphia. The First City Troop will act as escort to the President, a duty they have performed on every occasion of a Presidential visit to this city. A meeting of merchants has been called for to-morrow, to take measures for the Presidential reception. It will be held at the Exchange, the Board of Trade, as is alleged, having refused the use of their rooms for the purpose. It is believed that the City authorities will take no part in the reception, no meeting of the City Council having yet been called.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Troops—Quarantine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Second Battalion of the Twelfth United States Infantry, Lieut.-Col. STANHOPE, commanding, part of which has been in garrison here with the Fifth United States Artillery, and the balance at Norfolk, and scattered around on the Eastern Shore and at Yorktown, left to-day for Washington on the steamer *Thomas E. Morgan*. A detachment of the Eleventh United States Infantry takes their place.

The schooner *R. H. Shannon*, from Savannah for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron, reports the death, on the passage, of her steward, CHARLES COMPTON, of Morristown, N. J. She has been anchored at the quarantine near the Capes.

OHIO.

Destruction of Valuable Machine Works at Zanesville—Loss $200,000.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The extensive machine works of H. and F. BLANDY, at Zanesville, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $200,000. Insured for $15,000.

The Crosby Opera House Scheme.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 26.

An attempt having been made to injure the sale of tickets for the Crosby Opera House Art Association, by a false statement, SAMUEL L. NICKERSON, banker, issues a card guaranteeing the security of all moneys invested in tickets to the holders thereof; and J. H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, J. C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express Company, A. T. HALL, Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad, J. C. DOVE, President of the Board of Trade, J. A. ELLIS, President of the Second National Bank, CLINTON BRIGGS, of the firm of EWING, BRIGGS & Co., E. G. HALL, of the firm of HALL, KIMBARK & Co., and FRANCIS O. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, publish a card stating that they have every confidence in the integrity of Mr. CROSBY, and the responsibility of Mr. NICKERSON, his guarantor.

The Cholera at Mobile.

MOBILE, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The Board of Health reports four cases of cholera during the past week, all fatal. The victims were negroes, and three deaths were caused by neglect or imprudence.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The number of deaths from cholera yesterday was only thirteen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CAUSE: A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, of Virginia. New-York: E. B. TREAT & Co.

During the war the Richmond *Examiner*, of which Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD was editor, enjoyed but a limited popularity in the South. In the North, on the contrary, it was esteemed the Bobadil of newspapers, and its fierce and furious tirades against everything and everybody afforded the readers of the New-York journals, into which its editorials were regularly copied, an unfailing source of entertainment and amusement. All this "sound and fury signifying nothing" was very well as a sort of by-play to the tragic events then transpiring, but when it comes to diluting and expanding it, and spreading it out through a royal octavo volume of over 750 pages, and taat, too, at a time when we can look back with something of calmness upon the events which were the cause of all this "tearing passion to tatters," the performance become tediouss, if not positively appalling, and affords a very amusing but somewhat expensive parallel to a ludicrous idea HAWTHORNE jotted down in his note-book,—seeing an angry man at such a distance that you could only distinguish his violent gestures, without hearing his voice or knowing the cause of the excitement under which he was laboring. Upon the title page of this volume Mr. POLLARD parades the fact that he was "Editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war," and the second sentence in the introduction reads as follows:

> "By composing a severely just account of the war on the basis of cotemporary evidence, ascertaining and testing its facts, combining them in compact narrative, and illustrating them by careful analysis of the spirit of the Press, not only in this country but in Europe, the author aspires to place the history of the war above political misrepresentations, to draw it from disguises and concealments, and to make it complete in three departments: the record of facts; the accounts of public opinion existing with them; and the lesson their context should convey or inspire."

It is not strange that Mr. POLLARD should have become involved and confused before finishing this complicated sentence, for the task he proposed to himself must have been appalling, and the reader will involuntarily turn again to the title page to reassure himself that it is the former editor of the Richmond *Examiner* who thus promises to make the way clear for all future historians. The cover of the volume with its palmetto tree, its star and crescent, and the subtitle, "The Standard Southern History of the Late War," furnish the key-note to this record, and show clearly enough the standpoint from which it was written. This assumption of impartiality, made in the introduction, is really one of the most ludicrous jokes in the book, and is quite equal to anything of the kind perpetrated by the Richmond *Examiner* during its palmiest days. It is all the more laughable, too, because the claim is made with such intense and overwhelming solemnity. So far from being impartial, even between the two great parties to the contest, Mr. POLLARD cannot lay claim to treating those who fought upon his own side with justice. The individual prejudices which he contracted while an editor are reproduced here in detail. Mr. DAVIS is criticised with the same acerbity that was displayed against him in the *Examiner* two years ago, and is berated as little better than an imbecile; BRAGG is set down as without ability, and LEE and Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON are praised, the latter unreservedly. Regarding the latter, Mr. POLLARD writes:

> "There was no Confederate commander so remarkable for long foresight and for the most exact fulfillment of prophetic words as was Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. He was more profound than LEE; his mind could range over larger fields; at all times of the war his cool, sedate judgments were so in opposition to the intoxicated senses of the Confederate people, that he was rather unpopular than otherwise, and rested his reputation on the appreciative and intelligent, who steadily marked him as the military genius of the Confederacy. It remained for the sequel to justify the reputation of this greatest military man in the Confederacy, who cooler than even LEE himself, without ardor, made up almost exclusively of intellect, saw more clearly than any other single person each approaching shadow of the war, and prophesied, with calm courage, against the madness of the Administration at Richmond and the extravagant vanity of the people."

But it would be labor lost to follow Mr. POLLARD in his estimates of the different rebel Generals, and to ask whether they are just or unjust. His writings thus far have not established for him such a reputation as a strategist as to make his judgments specially valuable, and it is enough to know that his dicta are emphatically rejected by a large part of the people for whom he pretends to speak. The Southern papers outside of Virginia, almost without exception, also deny the accuracy of the narrative itself, and declare that it frequently does gross injustice to the troops from all other States than that named. On this ground they indignantly repudiate the claim which the author of this work makes purely upon his own authority—that this is the "Standard Southern History of the War." With this quarrel, however, we have nothing to do. The spirit in which the work is written is displayed sufficiently by the manner in which reference is made to leading Northern men. Mr. LINCOLN is said to have brought with him to Washington "the buffoonery and habits of a demagogue of the backwoods," and the absurd stories which were circulated in the newspapers about his conduct during the tour from Springfield to Washington are dished up to the minutest detail, and with evident gusto. Such malevolence as this, at this late day, is simply atrocious. Then, again, it is hard to believe that deliberate invention is not resorted to when such silly stories as the following are encountered:

> "There has been a curious Yankee affectation in the war. It is to discover in the infancy or early childhood of all their heroes something indicative of their future greatness, or of the designs of Providence toward them. Thus their famous cavalry commanders rode wild horses as soon as they could set astraddle, and their greatest commander in the later periods of the war—ULYSSES S. GRANT—when an infant in arms desired a pistol to be fired by his ear, and exclaimed, '*frick again!*' (*sic*) thus giving an early indication his warlike disposition."

Perhaps it would be hardly fair to intimate that such fables as these are sheer inventions, but it would certainly have been well for Mr. POLLARD to have anticipated suspicions of this kind by giving his authority for this and similar stories. It is amusing also to note the self-assurance and confidence with which the writer gauges the reputation and ability of our leading Generals. Of GRANT he writes: "He contained no spark of military genius; his idea of war was to the last degree rude: no strategy, the mere application of the *vis inertiæ*." "He had no conception of battle beyond the momentum of numbers." "He was overmatched by LEE, who showed himself his master in every art of war; and indeed left GRANT not a single branch of generalship in which he might assert his generalship." "It was simply the consummation of the disgrace of this commander, that he should have taken eleven months to capture a position at no time held by more than one-third of his forces, having lost in the enterprise in killed and wounded more than double the numbers actually in arms against him."

Gen. SHERMAN also will be pained to know that Mr. POLLARD holds him in very low esteem. On page 492 he refers to him as a "master of billingsgate;" a term the meaning of which our author doubtless fully comprehends after his long connection with the Richmond *Examiner*. Elsewhere he thus disposes of SHERMAN's military fame:

> "SHERMAN is an example of the reputation achieved in the North by intrepid charlatanism and self-assertion. He had elements of Northern popularity outside of the severe circle of military accomplishments. His swagger was almost irresistible; he wrote slang phrases in his official dispatches; his style was a flash Fourth-of-July tangled oratory, that never fails to bring down the applause of a Northern mob. The man who is now known in Northern newspapers as the hero of the war, and luminary of the military age, will scarcely be known in future and just history further than as the man who depopulated and destroyed Atlanta, essayed a new code of cruelty in war, marched so many miles, achieved much bad notoriety, and ended with a professional fame mediocre and insignificant, holding a place no longer conspicuous in the permanent records of the times."

And then toward the close of this history we have this paragraph:

> "If the fact be that the North has produced no great General in this war; that the exhibitions of generalship, chivalry, humanity, and all that noble sentimentalism that properly belongs to the state of war, have been more largely on the Confederate side; that the Northern people have exhibited gross materialism in the war, have excluded that noble spirituality common to the great conflicts of civilized nations, and worshipped the grossest types of physical power, the fault is in themselves, and not in the pen that writes these things."

Gems like these sparkle upon almost every page. They occur so frequently that the reader finds his indignation lost in amusement at this useless and altogether foolish display of vituperative powers which it is safe to say could not find such luxurious development anywhere else than in the South. No one would expect to find impartial history in a volume which bears so many marks of having been written under the influence of malignant passion; and although the battle pictures are, many of them, vividly presented and ably drawn, some even approaching nearer to accuracy than did the first crude and ill-digested reports that appeared in Northern papers, they are full of willful blunders which the most superficial reader can detect at a glance. The statement that at Gettysburgh Gen. MEADE had under his command "a splendid army of about one hundred and fifty thousand men," may be taken as an illustration of the utter recklessness displayed by the writer where figures are concerned. Mr. POLLARD defends the rebel Government with great zeal from the charge of willful cruelty to national prisoners, and makes some statements with regard to the general subject of exchanges which might deserve attention if he gave his authority for them. At the same time it is noteworthy that although he discussses events which transpired subsequent to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, he carefully refrains from attempting any history of that event. For BOOTH, in fact, he has only the mild condemnation, which is more than offset by the praise that he was "one of the most indefensible but courageous assassins that history ever produced." If this miscalled history has any value at all, it consists in its sketches of scenes in Richmond, which the rebel journals were unable, for various reasons, to describe at the time they transpired. Under this head may be classed Mr. POLLARD's account of the evacuation of the rebel Capital, which, however, was published in full in the Southern papers some weeks before the appearance of this volume. The following observations with reference to the causes and consequence of the depreciation of Confederate currency are worth reproducing:

> "Another observation must be made with reference to the brokers' prices of gold. A comparison of Confederate money with gold did not, during the war, afford a true criterion of the value of either commodity. Gold was unnaturally scarce and dear in the Confederacy. The old dollar's value, in property not affected by the condition of the war, was not sufficient to purchase a dollar in gold. Real estate did not approximate the prices in gold which it had commanded before the war. Boarding at the best hotels could be procured for fifty cents a day in gold, which had cost two dollars and fifty cents before the war. A suit of clothing which before the war would have cost thirty dollars, could now be obtained for ten or fifteen in gold. In short, gold had greatly appreciated in the Confederacy, and the gold dollar no longer represented the old dollar's worth. The extraordinary demand for it produced by blockade-running and the smuggling trade, and the small supply of it which the war had found in the Confederacy, rendered still smaller by the process of hoarding, had imparted to it an extraordinary value. It had thus ceased to be a standard of value, and had become a very scarce commodity of commerce. The real value of Confederate money is not to be estimated by the quantity of gold which it commanded at the brokers' shops. The case of gold was different at the North from that which we have just described. There commerce was unaffected by a blockade; the usual supplies of gold continued to be received; no extraordinary demands of specie for exportation were experienced, and it remained throughout the period of war as accurate and reliable a standard of value as ever. The depreciation of Federal currency can therefore be measured with absolute certainty by comparing it with gold. In the Confederacy, however, the case was not the same. As we have seen, gold bore an abnormal value; and conclusions in regard to the depreciation of Confederate money, founded merely upon its relations to gold, would be erroneous. The old dollar's worth, if it could be definitely ascertained, in such commodities as were not affected by the condition of war, would be the true standard of value. Until the final six or eight months of the Confederacy, the general transactions of the interior country proceeded on a basis of value for Confederate money measured by the old dollar's worth, which was much higher than the values furnished by the brokers' quotations in Richmond. It is interesting to observe the similarity of career which is presented in the cases of the money of the Southern Confederacy and of the Congress of the first American Confederation. We have already stated the gradual depreciation of the one. The progress of the depreciation in the old Continental money, though somewhat more tardy, was in the same degree. In May, 1777, the Continental paper-dollar was worth at the rate of two and two-thirds for one in specie. In December it was worth four for one. In March, 1778, it was worth five for one; in December, six for one. In February, 1779, it was worth ten for one; in June, twenty; in September, twenty-four; in December, thirty-nine. After the year 1779 it seemed to have no value. The total amount of this old Continental money that was issued, was two hundred millions of dollars; and it was worth to those who received it, at the period when paid out by the Government, only thirty-six and a half millions of dollars. A similar scaling of the money of the Confederate Treasury would reduce the cost of the war on the Southern side to less than a thousand millions of dollars. The difference between that sum and the nominal cost measures the aggregate depreciation of the currency. The principal cause of the depreciation of this money, in the last twelve months of the war, was the distrust of success entertained by the classes who controlled the value of the money. The principal causes of its depreciation in the antecedent period, were the excessive issues of it by Government, and the influence of speculation. It is probably useless to declaim against a vice so prejudicial as speculation to both the individual and general interests of a country circumstanced like the Confederacy. It is a display of the worst form of selfishness; a selfishness that feeds upon the privation, want and necessity of fellow-citizens engaged in mortal struggle with a formidable public enemy; a selfishness that appropriates all that it can grasp, at a time when each individual should give up for the general good all that can be spared; a selfishness worse than that for which Ananias and Saphira were struck down by the hand of God, inasmuch as it seeks not only to withhold what is one's own, but to engross also whatever else can be compassed by craft and greed. The best communities contain persons of this sordid temper; and the temptation to its indulgence in a country isolated and beleaguered by armies and blockading fleets, where the supplies of every article are limited, are too strong to be resisted by the class whose inclinations are set in that direction. The speculation commenced in such articles as cut nails, salt and leather. There were but two nail factories in the Confederacy, and the stocks of these establishments were accessible and easily engrossed. Within the first six months of the war, the entire stock of cut nails in the Confederacy was in the hands of less than half a dozen speculators in Richmond; and the price was abruptly put up from four dollars to seven, and then to ten per keg. There was but one considerable saline in the Confederacy, and this was operated by a single firm, which ran up the price of this prime necessary of life, within two years, from the ante-war price of one cent per pound, to twenty-five cents per pound in specie or fifty cents in Treasury notes. Leather was one of those articles which, though tanned in very numerous establishments conducted on a small scale throughout the country, yet was everywhere found to be in smaller quantity than was needed by the people, and which might safely be bought up right and left wherever found. These are but examples of the subjects of the speculation and extortion that became rife throughout the Confederacy. The effect was greatly to augment and aggravate the burden of the war upon the people; but its most serious evil was in the depreciating influence it exerted upon the currency. The great mass of the people were desirous to receive this money at the normal rates; but finding themselves obliged to pay extortionate prices for commodities which they stood in need of purchasing, they were driven, against their will, to demand increased prices for the products and property which they sold. The fury and intensity of speculation forced the people into reluctant acquiescence in the depreciation of the currency. But there is this consolatory observation to be made on the subject: namely, that the classes who devoted themselves assiduously to speculation, as a general rule, came out losers at the close of the war; while the masses of people who eschewed this disreputable avocation, generally saved a comfortable portion of their original means. That the depreciation of the Confederate currency was partially superinduced by speculation and circumstances other than its mere redundancy, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that the grand total of circulation in the North reached the stupendous figure of nine hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the depreciation of greenbacks, at the close of the war, was less than one and a half for one. It is plain, therefore, that depreciation is not the necessary result of mere redundancy, and may be prevented by provident and timely measures. The ability with which the Federal finances were conducted, especially in avoiding this depreciation, is one of the most remarkable incidents of the war."

Untrustworthy as this volume is, however, it is on the whole entertaining reading, and by the aid of a pitcher of ice-water, the most excitable reader can complete the perusal of all there is in it worth reading, even in the hottest weather, without having his feelings very sorely tried.

—The number of the *Edinburg Review* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) for the quarter beginning with July is unusually entertaining. Nearly every one of its articles, in fact, will be read with interest. First of all there is an exhaustive review of various works on Mohammedanism, in which a succinct history of the rise of that religion is given. Then we have a briefer article on "Weather Forecasts and Storm Warnings." The paper on the American Navy in the late war shows that John Bull is inclined to draw some very profitable lessons from the exhibition of our resources during the late struggle, and the titles of the remaining papers are as follows: "Annals of the Huguenots," "Mills' Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," "Baker's Exploration of the Albert Nyanza," "Precious Stones," "Charles Lamb," "The State of Europe."

BATTLE PIECES AND ASPECTS OF THE WAR By HERMAN MELVILLE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

HERMAN MELVILLE evidently has not the fear of the Radicals before his eyes, for he frankly states in a chapter supplementary to these poems, that he has been tempted to withdraw or modify some of the battle pieces, lest he might, in presenting the passages and epithets of a civil war, be contributing to a bitterness which every sensible American must wish at an end. He explicitly declares his unwillingness to act on paper a part any way akin to that of the live dog toward the dead lion, and he even plainly advises, to use his own language, "that in our national solicitude to confirm the benefit of liberty to the blacks, we should forbear from measures of dubious constitutional rightfulness toward our white countrymen — measures of a nature to provoke, among other of the last evils, exterminating hatred of race toward race." Then, there is a hint thrown out that it might be profitable for us to place ourselves in imagination "in the unprecedented position of the Southerners—their position as regards the millions of ignorant, manumitted slaves in their midst, for whom some of us now claim the suffrage;" and, further than all, Mr. MELVILLE ventures to advise that we should "be Christians toward our fellow whites, as well as philanthropists toward the blacks, our fellow men;" that "something may well be left to the graduated care of future legislation, and to heaven;" and, he adds, that "in all things, and toward all, we are enjoined to do as we would be done by." The use of such treasonable language as this shows a singular hardihood on the part of one who has studied and written about the ferocious inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, who were accustomed, as we all know, to keep cold missionary on their sideboards, and it is perhaps unkind to Mr. MELVILLE to draw down upon his devoted head Radical wrath by calling attention thus publicly to his views. From the most benevolent intentions, however, and to keep the followers of Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER from pitching the book out of the window, we frankly warn them of what they may expect to find at the close of this volume of poems. As for the poems themselves, it need only be said that they are a succession of lyrics, many of them vivid battle pictures, which were dashed off from time to time during the war. Several will perhaps be recognized as having appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. They all display marked poetic ability, although the unusual metres now and then selected give a stiffness to the movement which might have been avoided. They make all the more pleasant a contribution to the literature of the war, because they are not marked by those extravagances in which nearly all our bellicose poets have so freely indulged.

TRIED AND TRUE; OR LOVE AND LOYALTY. A Story of the Great Rebellion. By Mrs. BELLA Z. SPENCER. Springfield: W. J. HOLLAND. New-York: H. PERRY.

Mrs. SPENCER is the wife of Brig.-Gen. SPENCER, who was for some time Chief of Staff to Gen. G. M. DODGE. She spent several weeks at Paducah in 1862, leaving it after the battle of Shiloh. Subsequently she spent parts of two Summers at Corinth with her husband, and she improved these opportunities to gather material for the story of the war, which is told under the title given above. Astraea Harmon, or Passiver, the heroine upon whose history the story hinges, was the wife of a planter living near Florence, Alabama. A true Union woman at heart, as Mr. Passiver was a rebel, she left her home to become a nurse in the Federal Army, where Capt. Wilfer saw her and fell in love with her. The vicissitudes through which he passed before he made her his wife, and the way in which Passiver himself, who was a harsh, unfeeling brute, was put out of the way to allow of this consummation, must be learned from the book itself. The plot is in some respects improbable; but it affords an opportunity of giving sketches of the battles of Corinth, Shiloh and Fort Fisher, as well as of life in camp, hospital and prison. Gens. GRANT and MCPHERSON, as well as other prominent officers, play their part as characters in the story. The book itself is issued in exceedingly handsome style—more so, in fact, than the merit of the story itself warrants. The engravings are very poor, but will, perhaps, assist the agents, through whom only it can be procured, to dispose of the book.

Miscellaneous.

—In *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) Gen. STROTHER makes his reappearance, this time sketching the events which transpired in the Shenandoah Valley between July 25 and Oct. 23, 1861. During this time Gen. STROTHER's father was arrested by the rebels, and the slaughter at Ball's Bluff occurred—events which brought home to the writer the realities of the war directly and keenly. Interesting as these reminiscences are it must be confessed that "Porte Crayon's" pen is somewhat out of its element when it runs into moralizing. Possibly, in course of time, when victories take the place of defeats, although the latter predominated sadly in the Shenandoah until the last few months of the war, Porte Crayon may give us glimpses of the humorous side of his campaignings. Another war paper which will be read, although it is poorly written, is entitled "Wilmington during the Blockade." Mr. JOHN JOHNS, the author, evidently describes for the most part what he himself saw, and his story possesses intrinsic interest for that reason. He makes the curious statement that Mrs. GREENHOW, who was drowned while trying to run the blockade, might have been saved had there not been quite a large amount of gold sewed in her dress, which, doubtless, weighed her down when she was compelled to jump from the steamer after it stranded. After her funeral her wardrobe and a number of articles she had brought over from England were sold at auction. An English countess or duchess was said to have been interested in the result of this speculation, but whether she ever realized much the writer does not say. Mr. ABBOTT tells the story of "How Texas was Lost and Won," but his paper developes nothing particularly new, and Dr. GUERNSEY summarises in one of his pleasant articles, Gen. MARCY's "Army Life on the Border." The only objection to this paper is that the book on which it is based was published a couple of months ago. There is nothing at all noticeable in the other articles, most of which are magazine stories of the average grade. The following are the titles of some of these sketches, with the names of the writers: "Absalom Mather," by W. W. SIKES; "Two can Play at that Game," by MARY E. SHERWOOD; "A Result of the Lambeth Casual," by FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW; "A May Basket," by NORA PERRY; "St. Mark's Eve," by R. D. CARTER; "Jones' Metempsychoses," by J. H. PELL; "Jack and his Mother," by LOUISE CHOLLET, &c., &c.

—Special interest attaches to the *Eclectic* (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL) for September, since it gives a fine and evidently faithful steel engraving of Count BISMARCK, the Prussian Prime Minister who has so suddenly taken a leading place among European statesmen. A satisfactory sketch of his career accompanies the portrait. The letter-press of this standard magazine contains the usual variety of instructive and substantial reading, including the third article of the series upon "Celtic Literature" furnished to the *Cornhill Magazine* by MATTHEW ARNOLD, Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY's "Lecture on Superstition," a "Review of Baker's Nile Explorations" from *Macmillan's Magazine*, &c., &c.

—Brig.-Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR, who achieved a high reputation as commander of one of the most efficient divisions of the Eleventh Corps, has been devoting himself to literary pursuits for the last eighteen months, and during that time has prepared a geography for the use of schools, based upon the system of RITTER. The General studied this science under the eminent geographer named, and the work he has prepared, which is now complete in MS., will be published during next Winter. The maps for it will probably be engraved in Germany.

—*Every Saturday* appears this week with its usual variety of contents and an increased amount of reading matter. It contains one article that will commend it to the large army of croquet-players all over the country. This is a summary of all the latest rules and decisions upon disputed points in the game, and forms a manual for players. A story by DUMAS, and the beginning of one by ABOUT, are the translations of the number.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Commissioner—The Interpreters—The Inspector-General of Maritime Customs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

Returning to this capital after an absence of three months, I find that nothing startling has occurred in the meantime in camp or coast, except the appointment of a Commission to visit the great nations of the West. It is not a full-fledged embassy, but it has the interest which always attaches to first things, as the first voluntary step this haughty empire has ever taken in the direction of a reciprocity in diplomatic intercourse. A Mandarin was indeed dispatched from Peking more than a century ago, with orders to proceed to Moscow, but the journey appeared so long that he began to suspect his guides of leading him around and around in the same circle, and finally returned to China in despair.

The present Commissioner, who will perhaps arrive at Washington before this reaches you, will also, if he returns *via* California, have to complain that his guides have conducted him around a circle—but in this case, it is a circle that girdles the globe. He left his native coast with his face to the Western skies, and when his voyage is completed, he can enter the port from which he set sail with his eye still on the setting sun, and assure his Imperial master that he has proved by experiment that the world *is* round! PINTAJIN will have the glory of being the first Chinaman to circumnavigate the globe.

Strictly speaking, however, PINTAJIN is not a Chinaman, but a Manchu—a member of the dominant race who overran the country and obtained possession of the throne in 1644. At that time they were rude and barbarous, and less than two millions in number. That they succeeded in conquering a country of such vast extent and boundless resources, is sufficiently wonderful; but that they should be able to maintain their position for more than two centuries, is still more astonishing. They found the Chinese enervated by vice and distracted with factions, and swept over them as the Hoangho swallows up the adjacent plains; but while the Hoangho, after a brief occupation, returns to its proper channel, the Manchus have never contracted their area. They have even added Thibet and Turkestan to their dominions, and reducing Mongolia to allegiance, given the composite empire an extent of territory never attained under the most flourishing of the native dynasties.

The secret of their success lies in their facility of adaptation to new circumstances. They adopted the civilization of China in order to govern the Chinese, and this affords some ground for hoping that they will conform to the requirements of our Western civilization, in order to fortify themselves against the encroachments of Western Powers. Weakened by internal rebellion, which is not yet extinct, while some of their distant dependencies are dropping off like the outer branches of a decaying tree, their treatment of Western nations has become to them a problem—*aut startis aut labertis imperii*. The appointment of this Commission is evidence that they are awaking to the reality of the situation.

It is not, as I have remarked, an embassy—the envoy neither represents the person of the sovereign nor the authority of the State. He is not accredited to any power, and is charged with no duty save that of observing carefully and reporting faithfully. He is the deputy of a department—the Foreign Board, of which he is an under secretary; but he goes with the express sanction of the Emperor, and this invests him with somewhat of the dignity of a Government envoy. In this character he was introduced to the foreign Ministers by the Prince of Hung. An informal mission of such a character and with such objects from any other country would be deserving of little consideration; but going from China it is a signal event, as an overture toward a reciprocity of intercourse, and I can but hope that its reception will be such as to encourage the Emperor to follow it up by the appointment of Ministers Plenipotentiary, and eventually of permanent Legations.

PINCHUN or PINTAJIN (appending his Mandarin title instead of his personal name,) I had frequently seen in Peking. I again met him in Shanghai on the eve of his embarkation, and had the privilege of presenting him with a copy of "Wheaton's International Law," now translated into Chinese, and published at the expense of the Chinese Government. He is a fine specimen of his people. A little rising of three-score he still preserves the life and activity of youth. His beard, indeed, is slightly sprinkled with gray, but few grey hairs are visible on his head, partly because the front is kept closely shaven, and the few locks that remain are braided into a queu that hangs gracefully behind his back. With features pleasing and intelligent, and manners formed in the most refined society of his own country, if he possessed a knowledge of English, I can assure you that your Celestial visitor would be found a highly agreeable guest.

This defect—his ignorance of Western languages—is partly remedied by having in his suite an efficient corps of interpreters. Besides Messrs. BOWEN and DE CHAMPS, gentlemen connected with the Imperial Customs service, who accompany the Commissioner for the purpose of facilitating his inquiries in England, France and America, he takes with him as attachés, three graduates of the Government College. Two of these speak English and the other French, and like their principal they are all Tartars.

The Government College referred to was instituted with a special view to the training of interpreters. It is on a small scale, having only three departments, and each of these admitting no more than ten students. But, limited as it is, it is not without importance or the promise of something better. Opened soon after the establishment of Foreign Legations in Peking with a view to meeting a pressing necessity, after an existence of nearly four years, the Mandarins have come to look on it as a success; and it is hoped that they will not only increase the number of pupils, but in addition to the leading languages of the West make provision for having them instructed in Western science.

If this commission is significant as an indication that the Chinese are waking to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with Western Powers, it is also a striking evidence of the influence which a foreigner has acquired in the councils of the Empire. The gentleman to whom we allude is ROBERT HART, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland. Arriving in China nearly twelve years ago with nothing to rely on but his diligence and abilities, he has made his way up to the highest post which it is possible for a foreigner to hold under the Chinese Government, that of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs. During a three years' experience of his services in this position, the Mandarins have become so impressed with his financial integrity, political sagacity, and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Chinese people, that they have virtually imposed on him the duties of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Nothing affecting the foreign policy of this country is resolved on without consulting Mr. HART, and recently when asking leave of absence to revisit his native country, he proposed that a commission should accompany him and visit the capitals of the Treaty Powers. The measure was adopted with a readiness quite surprising to those who had seen Chinese officials resent the slightest allusion to a mission to foreign countries. Times have changed, but much is due to Mr. HART's tact; and the fact that the appointe is no other than this PINTAJIN who lately served him in the capacity of Chinese secretary, is a further proof of their confidence.

In a future letter I may find time to give you some account of the customs service. At this moment it is the chief pillar of the Government. The funds which for many years have enabled it to hold up against the Tapeings and other rebels have been mainly derived from this source. That the amount is so great is not merely owing to the vast increase in foreign trade, but due in a great measure to the fact that the collection of the duties arising from foreign trade is intrusted to the hands of foreigners. While managed exclusively by natives, the system amounted practically to a farming of the customs; for it is well known that at some ports, notwithstanding an enormous increase in the receipts at the custom-house, not an additional farthing found its way into the Imperial exchequer. The returns of the Government were on the fixed scale of former years, and the immense surplus was all absorbed by the local Mandarins.

Mr. BURLINGAME, who has now been absent more than a year, is daily expected. His return gives great satisfaction to Prince KUNG and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Indeed the Prince exacted from Mr. BURLINGAME, before his departure, a solemn promise that if the President would permit his return he would consent to resume his mission. He is well known as a fast friend of the Chinese, and on more than one occasion he has rendered them essential service, while the good will which he has thus obtained has enabled him more effectually to secure American interests. Q.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Landlords and Heavy Bills—High Life Above and High Life Below Stairs—Gossip about the Past and Present of Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

Newport has already received so much attention this season from your correspondents that I do not feel called upon to write anything but that which touches the time so closely that it may merit the appellation of something new. Thus far, however, I may repeat myself by reiterating the testimony before given in my letters and corroborated by all my fellow-craftsmen that among the motley crowd at Newport, each after his fashion or hers, however lame it be, trying to be happy, there may still be seen the anomalous figures of discontented landlords, victims of a too large acquisitiveness, melancholy, dyspeptic creatures with appetites inordinate, moving stealthily like Ghouls through the heedless crowd on which they hoped to fatten. I say anomalous, for landlords as a race are happy souls, but when their rooms are half filled only for two successive seasons, and the promise of the next one is no brighter, and when it is found that the guests they have begin to grumble at having to pay for the empty rooms. the corners of their mouths turn down and they cease to be the jovial souls who were wont to set the table in a roar and haunt the region of the bock watching with the greed of the Ancient Mariner for another guest.

GOSSIP.

For the past fortnight the northerly winds prevailing have driven away from the pleasant sands of Easton Beach its accustomed visitors. A few stout hearts continue to pay their morning devotions and seem rather to gain than lose by their constancy: but the delicate creatures, male and female, who promenade the long hall of the Ocean House till midnight shiver at the cool breeze that wakes them in the morning, close up their windows and take another nap. Nobody knows how refined we grow but those who visit our fashionable watering places.

It is not strange that these sensative beings should huddle under extra counterpanes with the thermometer at 50°, and endeavor to conjure up again in dreams the tinselly pleasures of the night before—for how to dispose of their waking hours must be a knotty problem. Nevertheless, they wear their hours away. They get up some time, and drop into the breakfast room with aristocratic irregularity. Conversation there is strangely uninteresting to an outsider. Unless you are thrice blest in knowing who Mrs. P. or Q. was who gave that delicious hop last night, and are on intimate terms with all the Alphabet who were present on the occasion, you might just as well listen to as much ancient Greek for the fun of it, supposing you to have neglected your *Xenophon* in your youth. Neither does this same conversation seem to afford much pleasure to those who participate in it, with all this knowledge, unless somebody in the alphabet aforesaid has made a fool of herself by a display of jewelry or hair or powder out of keeping with her husband's income; for everybody knows precisely what everybody else is worth. This kind of food for conversation is not often wanting, for although Mr. B. only pays half the income tax which Mr. A. pays Mrs. B. not unfrequently shows her good taste, if not her prudence, in doing all that Mrs. A. has done and a little more, for which of course she is severely tongued. Thus you see into table-talk, which would otherwise be very flat indeed, a good deal of *esprit* is thrown by a free and easy way of dissecting everybody who in person or in proxy is not seated at your table.

Breakfast over the ladies disappear, to appear in brighter plumage about lunch time. Gentlemen devote themselves to the morning paper, the billiard table and cigars. Afternoon to some brings hours of industry. Those who boast their own turnouts show themselves in the open air. In most instances in these stately morning drives the ladies hold the ribbons. Indeed I might say as a general thing the ladies here are drivers upon all occasions, and not a few of them drive their husbands very fast indeed. For those who like gay pictures, don't mind the price and are not over particular about harmonies of tone, there is much to admire on the afternoon drive in Bellevue-avenue. If ever Fashion had her fling and Folly her willful way, here most assuredly they have them. All that costuming and color can do to awake the admiration of the lookers on, and the envy of all rivals, is aimed at, as day after day the brains of inspired *modistes* are racked for something new. Equipage after equipage rolls by for hours. Gallants upon hotel piazzas raise their lustrous beavers as the women pass or kiss their kidded fingers where familiarity with a fair acquaintance permits that extravagant evidence of devotion. Others share the cushioned seats and pay their compliments to the fair Amazons in words. Occasionally a light hearted pair go by on horseback, he enjoying his Havanna and saying pleasant things between the puffs, she with light fingers guiding gracefully the curvetings of her horse, and doing her full share in the chat with a lively tongue and bright eyes. Sometimes a butcher's wagon or a milk cart intrudes upon the scene with their rude democratic license, and suggests to reflective minds that all these airy things in muslin and in feathers, and all those other airy things in snowy vests, primrose kids, and every thing else immaculate, have underneath all this frippery and finery a vulgar machine which hankers after meat and drink just as the butcher's boy has; the only difference being that his machine, as a rule, is in far better working order.

Dinner divides the afternoon and evening drives. Night comes and with it the labors of repining. There are hotel promenades filled with the gaudiest things known to fashion since the days of our great great grandmothers, some people would say, but I don't, our great great grandmothers never were such fools.

There is music, and good music, at these promenades. Those who go there to enjoy it the hypocritical set down as few in number, and, indeed, to the more indulgent it would seem so, as the motions of the promenaders are rarely even timed thereby. But there is ample indulgence in the music of tongues, and how much is lost to the world by the exclusion of all Jenkinses from these *conversaziones* may be guessed at by those only who can properly appraise the value of the intellects engaged therein, the indications of whose development are so apparent. Sometimes the promenade expands into a hop, not often now-a-days, as the change prohibits elaborate decoration, and being one of those amusements within reach of the vulgar, grows less fashionable daily. The first of the season at Newport was held last week at the Ocean House, in the large dining-hall of that establishment, and although it was considered a great success, it is doubtful whether it would be quite *the thing* to have another one.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

This morning, after an early breakfast, I walked to the nearest wharf and took a boat to Goat Island—a long island strip which forms a natural breakwater and divides the outer from the inner harbor. Ascending the ruins of old Fort Ann (now known as Wolcott) I had the best view attainable of the city, and earned a pleasant recollection of its beauty. Crossing over the crumbling fortifications and clambering to its seaward side, I lay watching down below me the drilling of the Middies of the *Savannah* and *Macedonia*, as they scrambled up the rigging of the school-ships in obedience to the shrill pipe of the boatswain, and down, and up and down again. To my left arose the granite sides of Fort Adams, staring hungrily towards the east, with a hundred eyes. Far away on a distant hill, beyond the Sound, I could see the misty outlines of an old windmill, with whose blades the morning breeze was busy. The waters that lay between were dotted here and there with the boats of the fishermen, and away in the distance, out of an horizon of shadow-hills crept stealthily into light the hull and funnel of a steamboat, the white foam at either side falling behind like snowflakes in the sunlight. On the wharf, at which the boat that ferried me to the island still lay moored, fishermen mended their nets industriously, and sang in monotonous sailor fashion as they looped up the broken meshes. Another boat came alongside the wharf, and still another, freighted with happy children on a picnic excursion to the ruin. Soon, with basket and package they had crept up the old Fort's sides, and made a temporary home amid its ruined casemates.

How strangely the happy thoughts of the present awoke the ghostly shadows of the past! This old Fort,—which doubtless more than once had rained its iron ruin, where doubtless fell some brave heart whose memory was dear to those who had these happy children in their keeping, now a pleasure-garden for schoolboys and girls, who rolled gleefully down its glacis, played hide-and-seek through its crumbling ports, and built their fire with rotten fragments of its woodwork in the magazine.

As these youngsters, in their play, trampled upon this relic of a foreign despotism, memories of that old time arose when Newport, given up to the pillage of a brutal soldiery, was one dread scene of havoc and destruction, given to the flames its wealth of public and private property; when the black smoke hung like a pall over the charred ruins of five hundred homes made desolate, and her children had fled to the woods for safety and for shelter; when her churches were leveled, their bells carried away as plunder—her fruit trees and gardens battered down—her wells choked up—everything out of which her brave people might make food or shelter cut down, trodden under foot, or given to the greedy flames. All this but ninety years ago. Just ninety years ago. Why it is but as yesterday in the history of the nation! That old grist-mill that shakes its blades on the Connecticut hill may have ground the corn which was brought in charity to feed the grandfathers and grandmothers of these little ones. Thank God for everything, for the purification and its price, and for the fruits of that vengeance which as yet has been His alone. Lie there at rest, with your strength untried, stately Fort Adams! Climb away, brave young midshipmen, and learn to love, as you shall do, both the teacher and the school. With you and such as you these little ones will one day share the earnings of the industry. Look out that ye write a different chapter in the history of their native city, should you be called upon to defend it, to that one written ninety years ago.

Goat Island might well claim a day to itself, and no doubt has many early visitors who are loth to leave it with the sundown. But to him who has got to see a little of everything and take a sample of it home with him, such prolonged enjoyment of a single spot of interest is impossible. So, leaving the fishermen to their nets, the middies to their gymnastics, the children to their picnic and their play, and the old Fort to echo their wild laughter in its empty chambers, I leaped into the ferry-boat, and found myself back again in Newport before I knew it. So confused was I in my mingling of the past and present that I should have hardly been surprised if I had met upon the wharf, when I landed, a scoundrel Hessian, with long boots upon his legs and the church-bell of old Holy Cross upon his back. CRAYON.

Arrangements for Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

At a meeting of the soldiers favorable to the published call for a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September, held at Willard's Hotel on Monday evening, 20th instant, Gen. DURBIN WARD being called to the chair, and Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH having been elected Secretary, upon motion of Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN the following named officers were appointed an Executive Committee to remain at Washington until the 15th September: Gen. GEORGE P. ESTE, Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Col. C. D. PENNYBAKER.

The following named officers are appointed as an Auxiliary Committee, to act one for each State, in the order as named:

Maine—Col. Albert W. Bradbury, Portland, Me.
New-Hampshire—
Vermont—
Massachusetts—Major-Gen. Dennis N. Couch.
Connecticut—Major-Gen. Wm. B. Franklin.
Rhode Island—
New-York—Major-Gen. Slocum.
New-Jersey—Major-Gen. Gershom Mott.
Pennsylvania—Major-Gen. Joseph H. Knipe.
Delaware—
Maryland—Brig.-Gen. J. C. Sullivan.
Kentuck —Major-Gen. T. L. Crittenden.
Missouri—Brig.-Gen. C. B. Brown.
Tennessee—Major-Gen. Alvin C. Gillem.
Ohio—Col. Leo. A. Harris.
Indiana—Major-Gen. John Love.
Illinois—Brig.-Gen. Charles Black.
Michigan—Major-Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox.
Wisconsin—Major-Gen. Hobart.
Minnesota—Col. John Ball.
Iowa—Major-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren.
Kansas—Major-Gen. Hugh Ewing.
West Virginia—

DURBIN WARD, Chairman.
THOS. KILBY SMITH, Secretary.

Fire at Wood's Run—Probable Destruction of the Ardesco Oil Refinery—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

[From the Pittsburgh (La.) Chronicle, Aug. 20.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Ardesco Oil Refinery, located at Wood's Run. The fire was caused by the explosion of a new still, which had been but recently introduced. The fire burned with fearful rapidity, and before it could be checked, almost the entire establishment was in ruins. Through the exertions of the Allegheny and a portion of the Fire Department of this city, the agitating house, three large tanks, partially filled with oil, and twelve small stills, were saved, thus enabling the company to continue operations on a comparatively small scale, until the establishment is rebuilt.

The loss of the Ardesco Company is very large. The officers of the Company estimate the losses as follows: Empty barrels, $30,000; still-house, with stills, apparatus, &c., $25,000; oil, $23,000; warehouse, $6,000—making the total loss about $84,000. The Company could not estimate the exact insurance on burned property, but state it to be about $45,000, in the following Companies: Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.; Putnam, of Hartford; Beekman, of New-York, and Harmony, of New-York.

The Ardesco is a stock company, of which JAMES O'HARA, Esq., is President. This is the third fire, as we have already stated, that has occurred in the refinery during the past year. In September, 1865, a large portion of the works was destroyed, and shortly rebuilt; about five weeks since a small portion of the works was also destroyed. The works were among the most extensive in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. JOHN GIBSON, employed at the refinery, was sitting in the carpenter shop at the time of the explosion, and was covered with the burning fluid. His whiskers and hair were burned off, and he was also severely burned about the face, neck, breast and arms. His injuries are not of a fatal character.

A CARELESS BRIDEGROOM SHOOTS HIS WIFE.—At St. Paul, Minn., on the 21st inst., a man named HAWKS, from Lincoln, Ill., who had been recently married, and was then on a bridal tour in Minnesota, accidentally shot and killed his young wife while cleaning his gun in her presence. It was prematurely discharged, killing Mrs. HAWKS almost instantly. The unfortunate husband was so horrified by the sad results of his carelessness that he made several attempts at self-destruction.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Mass Meeting at Bangor—The President's Policy Indorsed—Senator Doolittle's Speech—Addresses by Gov. Parsons, Hon. E. F. Pillsbury and Hon. R. D. Rice.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of National Union men was held at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Aug. 23. Hon. RICHARD D. RICE, of Augusta, was called upon to preside, and one Vice-President was selected from each of the nine Counties in the State. Judge RICE, on assuming the chair, was greeted with a round of hearty cheers, at the conclusion of which he made a brief address, introducing in a calm and dignified manner the subjects to be discussed before the meeting.

In concluding his remarks, the President introduced Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Senator from Wisconsin, who received a most cordial greeting from the whole gathering present. Mr. DOOLITTLE responded in a powerful and logical argument upon the propositions submitted to the people in the present crisis, being frequently interrupted by applause. The following sketch of his remarks is from the Boston *Post*:

SPEECH OF HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come here to speak not to Democrats as such, nor yet to Republicans as such, I come here as no partisan; my mission is higher than that. I come to you as a National Union man. I come to speak to National Union men, and I shall maintain that every true Democrat who was brought up in the school of ANDREW JACKSON is or ought to be a National Union man, and that every true Republican who was brought up in the school of JEFFERSON and MADISON is or ought to be a national Union man. I go further; I maintain that every patriotic citizen now, in this great crisis, who loves the Union and the Constitution which our fathers established, who is willing to live and to labor, and, it need be, to fight and to die for their preservation, is or ought to be a national Union man. I rejoice to see that by these resolutions, just adopted unanimously by this great mass convention, you have been pleased to ratify so cordially the address and the resolutions of that great Convention which lately assembled at Philadelphia, a Convention whose declaration of principles (to use the strong expression of President JOHNSON) is "a second Declaration of Independence," whose spirit of fraternization—bringing together men from all sections, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West—bringing together men of different political parties to unite in making that great declaration, raised them above mere petty ties. Therefore the President when he accepted these resolutions and address at the hands of the Committee appointed for that purpose, declared them to be a second proclamation of emancipation; for it was emancipating the people of the country from the shackles of a tyrannical unreasoning and intolerant partisanship. Fellow-citizens, we are now in the midst of a great crisis in our history. I had hoped—I doubt not you had hoped—that when the terrible war of blood was over, peace and union under the Constitution would be restored to our unhappy and distracted country. For more than four long years, in this struggle to maintain the Union, we poured out our blood and our treasure like water. Nearly a half a million of our fathers, our sons, and our brothers, were laid in premature graves; and three thousand millions of our treasure has been expended in the conflict. We had hoped that when all this great expenditure of blood and treasure had been made for the sake of the Union, and to preserve the Union and the Constitution, the victory had been won. We did not anticipate—no man could reasonably have anticipated—that, on the heels of the great victories by which the rebels surrounded their arms, and also surrounded their cause, there would arise in the North an organized system of disunion, as dangerous to the Constitution, as destructive of the Union, and as destructive of human liberty as secession itself. But, fellow-citizens, I must, as an honest man speaking to honest men, as an earnest man speaking to earnest men, tell you that it is as certain as that the sun now shines in heaven, that this organized attempt at disunion is now at work, and determined to keep the States dissevered and disunited, to prevent the union of the States under the Constitution, and to centralize in the Federal Government the unrestricted power of legislation over the States excluded, taxing and governing them without any representation whatever. Fellow-citizens, what will inevitably follow if this state of things is continued? If the twenty-five or twenty-six States should continue to govern without representation, to tax without representation, and to hold in subjection by military power, those ten States that are still excluded from the Union, what would follow? The North would become substantially masters; the South substantially their vassals; and as all slavery tends to destroy both the master and the slave, we should not only destroy the States at the South, and render them unfit to be the equals of the other States in the Union, but would destroy ourselves by the reflex influence which would of necessity come upon us, from keeping up such an anti-republican, tyrannical, monarchial system of government over ten millions of people. As has been well said by the President of this meeting, the Philadelphia Convention was called into being for the purpose of averting this great evil, to arouse the people of the United States to the great crisis through which they are now passing, the dangers which now encompass them, and, if possible, to nerve their hearts and fire their souls into action, that in the coming election we can change the complexion of Congress, and bring into the next Congress men who are determined to recognize the equal rights and dignity of all the States under the Constitution in the Union. The character of that Convention I shall not attempt to discuss. It has already been stated through a thousand newspapers to be the largest convention that has ever yet assembled on this continent, and probably the largest convention that ever assembled under one roof in the world. It was composed of men from all the States, from all the territories, and what gave it peculiar advantage was that the people of all the States and all the territories were permitted to select their best and greatest men from all sections and from all political parties. The spirit which was manifested there was the spirit of union itself. The North and the South here fraternized. The spirit of union, the spirit of brotherly love, the spirit which is bound in a very short time to pervade the whole American people! It is only a question of a little time. If there were two months more before election in this State of Maine, in my own opinion this spirit would carry every congressional district in the State of Maine. [A Voice—"We are going to do it now."] My friend says we are going to do it now. I hope we may. The principles which were there laid down I shall not speak of at length, but will call your attention, on the present occasion, to but two: and first, the enunciation that the Union of the States under the Constitution is perpetual. There is no legal authority by which that Union can be dissolved. No State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and no State or States has a right to expel any other State from the Union. While the Secessionists have no power to withdraw their States from the Union under the Constitution, neither has Congress the power to exclude those States from the Union by denying them their right of representation. Another principle laid down by that Convention (and it involves essentially the existence of our republican institutions in this country) is this: the equal rights and dignity of the States under the Constitution, in this Union; their equal right of representation, and their right also, each for itself, to determine who within the State shall exercise the elective franchise. Fellow-citizens, those gentlemen who are foremost in denouncing the Philadelphia Convention and the principles that were there enunciated, always speak in the name of liberty. But let me call your attention to this question—and, when I do so, I presume there is no one in this vast assembly who will ever forget the question which I now put: How is it possible for an individual to secure his liberty, if a State cannot maintain its rights under the Constitution? I put the question home to every man, woman and child before me. What power is it that defends your personal liberty? Is it the Congress of the United States? It would be a very poor defence. What does defend your liberty? The State of Maine. The people of the State of Maine, governing themselves, defend you in the enjoyment of your liberty. Who defends your home from invasion? Except in case of foreign war or insurrection, is there a man here who says it is the Congress of the United States—that defends your home from invasion? No, Sir, it is the State of Maine—the sovereign people of Maine, acting through the Legislature of Maine, that passes the laws which defend your home against invasion, against burglars, against arson. Who is it that defends you in the enjoyment of your home, your wife, and your children? Not Congress; not at all. No, it is the State of Maine—the tribunals of Maine, under the laws of Maine; it is the people of the State of Maine governing themselves and defending themselves, by their own legislation, which defends you in the enjoyment of these your dearest rights. Who defends you in your person if a man attempts to seize you and drag you to imprisonment? Who is it that sets you free? The Judge of the United States Court? Not at all. It is the Judge of the State of Maine that issues the writ of *habeas corpus*. If a man attacks your character and libels you in a newspaper, where do you seek your redress? In the courts of the United States? Not at all, not at all. You go to the Courts of Maine; it is the State of Maine that guarantees to you, the citizens of Maine, the enjoyment of your families, your persons, your liberties; and I tell you, fellow-citizens, that whenever the time shall come that you give over to the General Government of the United States and to Congress the power and the duty to defend you in the enjoyment of these sacred rights and liberties, your liberties are already gone. And it is against this centralized despotism, this concentrated essence of tyranny, which would undertake to rob all the States of all their rights of self-government, and give all legislative power, unrestricted, unlimited, to Congress, controlled, as it sometimes is, by an intolerant, unreasoning caucus, that we solemnly protest. That is the great danger of the hour. Men sometimes charge that President JOHNSON is disposed to be a despot and a tyrant. What has he done? He has done nothing which crosses the purposes and makes war on the ideas of these men, except to refuse to accept the power they would force upon him, which he declares ought to be retained among the States themselves. Now what is one of the rights of the States under the Constitution? If there is any right which a State in this Union has, it is this—the right to have an equal suffrage in the Senate, and the right to have its proportionate number of Representatives in the lower House of Congress. I undertake to say that every man, or set of men, by whatever name you call them, or by whatever name they call themselves, who, in an organized manner directly or indirectly, undertake to deprive the States of this Union of their right of representation in the Senate, and of their right of representation in the House, are Disunionists. And I am opposed to disunion, let it come from where it may, North as well as South. What is another right of each State to exercise for itself under the Constitution? It is the right to judge for itself who shall exercise the elective franchise. Now you, citizens of Maine, may judge for yourselves; you may allow every man to cast a ballot who is twenty-one years of age; you may, if you choose, say by your Constitution that every man eighteen years of age, who has a certain amount of education, may be permitted to cast a ballot; you may go further, and say that every woman may have a ballot, if you please to say so. It is not a question for Congress; it is not a question for the State of Wisconsin; it is all for you of Maine to determine for yourselves what your own good judgment shall dictate. If you choose to restrict the right of suffrage, it is for you to determine that; it is not for Congress, nor for Wisconsin to interfere. In regard to the colored races, those two races which on this continent have borne a position inferior to that of the white man. I mean the Indian and the negro. If in the State of Maine you choose to enfranchise Indians and allow them to vote, that is your business, not ours. You can do so if you choose. It is a right which Congress has no right to control, and your action Congress has no right to dictate. Just so in relation to the colored man. If you are satisfied that the colored men of Maine are sufficiently advanced in knowledge and education so that you can properly intrust them with this high privilege of exercising the right of suffrage, that is a question for you in Maine to determine. We in Wisconsin will not attempt to dictate to you; we act and have the right to act only for ourselves, and Congress has no right to interfere. Now, fellow citizens, what is true of you as a people in the State of Maine, is true of the people of every other State. The Federal Government has no right to dictate to the people of any State upon whom they shall confer this high prerogative of the franchise. It is a question for the State itself, not for the Federal Government, nor for Congress. The attempt, therefore, by the action of Congress, to force upon the States of the South negro suffrage, is a violation of the rights of the States of the South, which they, under the Constitution, must judge for themselves and upon their own responsibilities. If, for instance, the State of Tennessee or Virginia shall choose to confer the right of franchise upon every negro who has a certain amount of education, or who has been a good soldier, or who is the owner of a house, or who has a family which he has sustained without any charge to the public—if they choose to do that, they have a right to do it; but we have no right to force it upon them. That is the point. The attempt upon our part to force negro suffrage upon those States where the negro population is almost as numerous as the white population, is not only a violation of their rights, a violation of the Constitution, both in its letter and its spirit, but it will lead to the most disastrous consequences to the negro race itself. The speaker here went on to argue that the entire destruction of the negro race would be the natural result of any attempt to allow them to live in the same community upon a footing of equality with the white race, and cited authority upon this point from JEFFERSON, President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN. Allusion was then made to the attempt to force revolutionary government upon the South on the basis of negro suffrage, and the blame of the recent riot in New-Orleans, growing out of that attempt, was laid at the doors of those concerned in this conspiracy at Washington during the last session. The speaker then took up the history of the contest, from the issue between the Congressional committee and the delegates from Southern States, who then demanded guarantees in the same spirit as guarantees are now demanded by some of the people of the North. The progress of events at that time was marked, and the assurances given by Congress and the inducements held out to all without regard to political antecedents to join in the common and united effort in carrying on the war in favor of the principles then put forward. The development of the Union party, growing out of these exigencies, was traced by the speaker, claiming that the spirit which controlled patriotic men then should not be abandoned now that peace had been declared, and that the Convention at Philadelphia had placed itself precisely upon the ground upon which the battle was fought from beginning to end, and precisely upon the ground upon which Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation and commenced the process of reconstruction in Louisiana and Tennessee. Mr. DOOLITTLE concluded as follows: The condition of things when Congress assembled was such that if the then dominant party in Congress, claiming to be a Union party, had been pleased to have sustained the policy of Mr. JOHNSON, and the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, there would have been no controversy. The States, one after another, just as fast as they sent their loyal representatives, would have been admitted; and we should have had peace in fact, not as a hollow mockery. The credit of the United States this day (and it seems to us that every man of reflection must see it), would stand fifteen to twenty cents on the dollar higher than it does now. In reference to our relations with other nations, had the representatives of these States been admitted, I have no doubt that the French troops would have been withdrawn from Mexico long before this, and had that been done, our people from the North and South, fraternizing together much more than they have been enabled to do, in consequence of the growing feeling of dislike at the South, a much larger crop would have been raised at the South, and the resources of the country greatly increased, and our commerce would have been increased. This state of *quasi* war—this condition in which we hear nothing but denunciation of the people of the South, and the States of the South, has a tendency to agitate the interests of the country, and retard their progress. Fellow-citizens, I have detained you longer than I had intended. I will bring my remarks to a close, and my last word will be to you on this occasion: Let us here pledge ourselves anew before God and our fellow-citizens to do all in our power to establish a complete restoration of the Union; to hasten the time when every State shall have its full representation in each House of Congress; when our flag shall float, with not one star obscured, but honored and respected, over the soil of every State and upon every sea under the whole heaven, and the great Republic shall take the high position to which it is entitled among the nations of the earth.

SPEECH OF GOV. PARSONS.

The President then introduced, as a representative man from the South, who was conversant with the feeling and spirit of the people of those States, Ex-Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, who addressed the meeting for a short period upon the condition of the people of his own and neighboring States. In the course of his remarks Ex-Gov. PARSONS denied the statement which had been made at a Republican meeting in Bangor on the evening previous, that he had been a member of the rebel Congress; and stated that he had never held office under the Confederate Government in any form, and never sought for any. Gov. PARSONS entered upon a course of remarks upon the present status of the people of the South, their feelings and their purposes. It was claimed during these remarks that during the war a large portion of the South continued firmly of the opinion that the States had no right to secede from the Union, and that the result of an attempt to secede would be the destruction of those States making the effort; and that, further, this large portion of the people of those States for the most part continued in that opinion throughout the war, and whatever participation there was in it was irresistible, and in no way affected their regard for the Union; and also that while, during the war, the armies were arrayed against each other, this portion of the people had to suffer in common with those with whom they were surrounded, and still were not disposed to complain of the people of the North in their attempt to maintain the authority of the Government. But when the clash of arms had ceased, these men then expected that each individual would stand and answer for himself before the tribunals of the law for the part which he had taken; that those who had taken part in the rebellion would have to answer for their part, and that those on the other hand who had opposed all that, and used every effort in their power to resist and prevent it, would have to answer for their part too. The speaker described the bringing about of the contest of arms as a matter by no means anticipated among the great mass of the Southern people at the time when the ideas of secession were being urged before them. DAVIS had said that there would be no fighting, and so had the orators who spoke on that side. The means taken in different States to carry the ordinance of secession were adverted to. It had been said by some that if the South was allowed to send their representatives to Congress, these States would send these same rebels. The speaker considered, however, that the people of the Southern States possessed, in common with other people, a wholesome amount of selfishness, and that it would be hardly reasonable to suppose that the South would send the men back to discharge their duties in Congress who had worked the ruin of the people. And yet, said the speaker, it seemed to suit certain politicians to say this. In Mississippi not one of the men chosen as representatives was one of those who voted for secession. In Alabama it was the same. The speaker closed with a forcible appeal never to forget, whatever might be the result of the responsibilities resting upon the people throughout the land, the fraternal relations which each and every one owed to his fellow-citizens.

At a late hour in the afternoon the meeting adjourned until the evening, when, as rain had commenced to fall, the assembly met at Norambega Hall, which was filled to overflowing. The main speech of the evening was by Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, who was introduced to the audience after a few remarks on the part of the President of the meeting. Ex-Governor PARSONS spoke very briefly in a further allusion to the topics suggested in his remarks in the afternoon; and Senator DOOLITTLE, in response to many calls for a speech, mentioned a few assurances which his personal experience enabled him to give in testimony to the high personal character of President JOHNSON, and in refutation of the wilful attempts to throw distrust upon his individual character.

Brief remarks were also made by other gentlemen. The band interspersed the exercises with appropriate selections, and after cheers for the speakers, ANDREW JOHNSON, the soldiers and the Union, the Convention dissolved.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.—At the Democratic Convention held at London, Ohio, on the 21st inst., THOMAS MILLER, War-Democrat of Columbus, was nominated on the second ballot as candidate for Congress. The ballot stood: MILLER, 50; THOMAS, of Springfield, 36. A Cleveland Radical paper states that the nominee is the best man the Democracy can run. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report indorsing the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and declaring for the election of a Congress in favor of the immediate admission of members to Congress from every State of the Union; opposing negro suffrage; favoring the defeat of the Radical, and revolutionary policy of the present Congress, and indorsing the action of the Democratic State Convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

COL. LEONARD'S ACCEPTANCE.—Colonel WM J. LEONARD's letter of acceptance of the unanimous nomination of the Conservative Union Party of Maryland for the Comptrollership of the Treasury, is as follows:

SALISBURY, August 17, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your official notice of my nomination for Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland by the State Convention, composed of the friends of President JOHNSON's restoration policy, which met in Baltimore on the 25th instant. However much I may doubt my competency to satisfy the public expectations, the unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the Convention leave me without excuse to refuse a position which, wholly unsought by me, has been thus flatteringly tendered.

Thoroughly approving the principles laid down by the Convention, and since more fully and elaborately set forth by the recent great and glorious gathering at Philadelphia, no honorable effort shall be left untried on my part to achieve success; and, having accomplished that, it will be my pleasure, in discharging the responsible duties of the office, to study the best interests of our ancient and honored Commonwealth. Thanking you for the kindly terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the Convention, I am truly, your obedient servant,

WM. J. LEONARD.

To JOHN M. FRAZIER, President; MARRIOTT BOSWELL, Secretary.

UNION MEETING IN ILLINOIS.—At a mass meeting of the Democracy and National Union men of Vermillion County, Illinois, held at Danville, Aug. 18, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, &c., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The union of the States on terms of entire and perfect equality is the first great object of all true patriots; therefore,

Resolved, That, ignoring for the present all minor political issues and former party differences, we will cordially coöperate with all of our fellow-citizens who are honestly laboring for the immediate practical restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the declaration of principles contained in the resolutions passed at the Philadelphia National Union Convention; and that we hail the manifestation of fraternal feeling exhibited there between the recent hostile sections as a bright omen of the future peace, prosperity, and happiness of our common country.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.—The following-named delegates were elected at the Republican Convention for the Third Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, at Stockton Depot, Aug. 16:

Congressional Convention—E. W. FOSTER, G. B. ANDREWS and CALEB WRIGHT.

State Convention—Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Gen. EDWIN A. MERRITT and Hon. DANIEL SHAW.

On motion, the delegates to both Conventions were empowered to appoint substitutes in case of their inability to attend. The Convention indorsed the action of Congress, and recommended that Gov. FENTON and Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Member of Congress, be renominated.

A SOLDIER'S INDORSEMENT.—Col. JAMES GAVIN, of Decatur County, Ind., who was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, made a strong Anti-Radical speech on the 18th inst., in Greensburgh, in response to a call from a large number of citizens. The Colonel was formerly a Democrat, but during the war united with the Republican Party. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, against WM. S. HOLMAN, but was defeated, and in the following year was elected by the same party Clerk of Decatur County. Col. GAVIN was wounded in the service, and his efficiency and gallantry have been fully acknowledged. He cordially indorsed the expression of the Philadelphia Convention, and most emphatically repudiated Radicalism.

NEVADA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Carson City, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. The Committee resolved that all persons should be invited to send representatives to this Convention who,

"*First*—Indorse the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for the immediate restoration and maintenance of the Union.

Second—Who are opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the negro, Chinese and other interior races, and who believe that 'our Government was created by white men for white men and their posterity for ever.'

Third—Who favor the repeal of the law of this State which requires the payment of $4 as a pre-requisite to the right of voting."

A. T. READY AGAINST THE RADICALS.—Hon. A. T. READY, of New-Philadelphia, Ohio, has written a letter, which appears in the Democratic papers of the Sixteenth Congressional District, renouncing allegiance to the Radical Party, and giving in his adhesion to the party that sustains the Constitution and supports President JOHNSON's Administration. Col. READY has been a prominent and influential member of the Republican Party of Ohio, has represented the District in the State Senate and was Provost-Marshal for his Congressional District during the war.

MASS MEETINGS IN MARYLAND.—The Frederick (Md.) *Union* announces that a mass meeting of the friends of President JOHNSON and Gov. SWANN is to be held in that city on the 8th of September. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Hon. JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Hon. A. W. RANDALL, Hon. JOHN HOGAN, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, CHARLES F. TRAIN, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen, have been invited to deliver addresses. A similar meeting is to be held at Cumberland on the 6th of September. Both meetings propose to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

GEN. ROUSSEAU ACCEPTS HIS NOMINATION.—The Louisville *Democrat* of the 21st instant says: "We are authorized to announce Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU a candidate for Congress at the special election to be held on Saturday, the 15th of September next. The announcement is authorized by him, and he will receive the hearty support of all parties for the remainder of his Congressional term. The compliment is due him in view of the circumstances attending his recent resignation."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

By virtue of instructions from Assistant Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, Gen. SHERIDAN has given the following instructions to officers charged with the duty of recruiting the new colored regiments for the regular army: No recruits are to be taken from civil life until the volunteer organizations are exhausted, and if a sufficient number of men are not then obtained, and it is necessary to take civilian negroes, great care must be taken not to interfere with labor contracts.

Brevet Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON, commanding the District of New-Mexico, promulgated an order on the 2d instant, stating that in accordance with instructions received from higher authority, all passports which have heretofore been issued from those headquarters for citizens to go into the Indian country for the purpose of trading with the Indians are recalled, and notice is given that no such passports will be issued in future from those headquarters.

According to a dispatch from New-Orleans to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the *Tribune*, the organ of the Conventionists in New-Orleans, died for want of patronage. Its paying subscribers probably did not exceed 260 per day, while its advertising patronage was nothing.

The Philadelphia sportsmen are excited extremely at the appearance of a white crow, which every morning for the past ten days has been seen in the low grounds near Manyunk. Twenty to thirty gunners are out every morning; but the crow declines to be caught or shot.

The Dubuque *Daily Times*, of the 17th inst., says: "It is now settled, by the testimony of our exchanges all over Iowa, that the crops were never better than this year."

LAW REPORTS.

Proceedings to Confirm Title to Land Under the Act of March 3, 1851—The Land Commissioners Having Acquired Jurisdiction, Their Decision as to the Validity of Title, &c., However Erroneous, Cannot be Collaterally Assailed or Questioned for Mere Irregularities—The Nature of a Patent Issued by the United States—Its Operation and Time of Taking Effect—The Patent as Evidence of Its Recitals—Missouri Lands.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Elias L. Beard et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. Julian Federy.—This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court.

By the Court—Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion:

The plaintiff in the Court below deraigned his title by various mesne conveyances from Joseph S. Alemany, Catholic Bishop of Monterey, to whom a patent, embracing the premises in a controversy, was issued by the United States. The patent is in the usual form, and purports on its face to be issued under the act of March 3, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California. It recites that the Bishop presented his claim to the Board of Commissioners, created under that act, for confirmation; that the Board, by its decree, rendered on the 18th December, 1855, confirmed the claim; that an appeal was taken, on behalf of the United States, to the District Court; and that the Attorney-General, having given notice that the appeal would not be prosecuted, the District Court, by its decree, gave leave to the claimant to proceed upon the decree of the Board as upon a final decree. Upon this form of the decree of the District Court, thus recited, the defendants below objected to the introduction of the patent, and the objection is pressed in this Court. Their position is, that, under the tenth section of the act of 1851, it was the duty of the District Court to proceed and render judgment upon the pleadings and evidence in the case; that, upon the refusal of the Attorney-General to prosecute the appeal, the Court should have dismissed the appeal or affirmed the decree of the Board; that having done neither, the case is still pending undetermined, and consequently there has been no decree on which a patent could issue. The objection is a very narrow one, and does not merit the attention which it has received from counsel. Its answer is found in the amendatory act of Aug. 31, 1852. The act provides that when a final decision is rendered by the commissioners they shall prepare two certified transcripts of their proceedings and decision, and of the papers and evidence upon which the same were founded, one of which shall be filed with the Clerk of the proper District Court, and the other shall be transmitted to the Attorney-General; that the filing of the transcript with the Clerk shall operate *ipso facto* as an appeal in behalf of the party against whom the decision is rendered; and, if the decision be against the United States, that it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, within six months after receiving the transcript, to cause a notice to be filed with the Clerk that the appeal will be prosecuted; and, on failure to give such notice, "the appeal," says the statute, "shall be regarded as dismissed." If it can be regarded as dismissed, it is for all legal purposes in fact dismissed. Here the Attorney-General did not allow his intention to be drawn from his silence; he announced it at once. The decree of the Court authenticates by its record the refusal of the Attorney-General, not leaving this fact open to contestation by oral proof. The form of the decree is the usual one adopted in such cases, and probably a large number of patents issued to parties in California contain a similar clause. By the action of the Attorney-General the decree of the Board took effect precisely as though no appeal had ever been taken, and it certainly cannot constitute any valid objection to the decree of the Court that it declares in terms the effect which the law gave to such action.

After the patent was admitted in evidence the defendants produced the petition of the claimant to the Board of Land Commissioners, and insisted that it showed a want of jurisdiction in the Board in this: that it did not set forth any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government. The position of the defendant appears to have been that the claim of the Bishop was invalid because it did not rest upon, or was not sustained by any direct grant or concession in writing. The petition sets forth two sources of title, one founded on the laws of Spain and Mexico, and the other on continued possession of the property for a period exceeding half a century. It avers that, at the time of the conquest and cession of California to the United States, the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church was in force as the law of Mexico, as it had been previously of Spain when Mexico was a dependency thereof, in all things relating to the acquisition, transmission, use and disposition of property, real and personal, belonging to the Church or devoted to religious uses; that by the laws of Spain and Mexico it was not necessary that a grant of land for ecclesiastical or church purposes should appear by deed or writing, public or private, but that the right of the Church to such property was always recognized as regulated by the canon law; that the premises in question, being church lands at the mission of San Jose, consisting of the church, churchyard, burial ground, orchard and vineyard, with the necessary building and appurtenances—the whole embracing a little over nineteen acres of land—had for a long period been devoted to religious purposes and uses; that by the canon law and the laws of Spain and Mexico the title, control and administration of all ecclesiastical and church property was vested in the bishop and clergy of the diocese, who for such purposes were regarded as a body corporate, and that the Catholic Church, at the date of the conquest and cession of California to the United States, had been in the actual and undisturbed possession of the premises in question since the year 1797. These averments clearly present a case within the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners. They show "a claim by virtue of a right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government," which is all that is required by the act of 1851. That act does not define the character of the right or title, or prescribe the kind of evidence by which it shall be established. It is sufficient that the right or title is derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government, and it may in some instances rest in the general law of the land, as is the case usually with the title of municipal bodies, under the Spanish and Mexican systems, to their common lands. The Board having acquired jurisdiction, the validity of the claim presented, and whether it was entitled to confirmation, were matters for it to determine, and its decision, however erroneous, cannot be collaterally assailed on the ground that it was rendered upon insufficient evidence. The rule which applies to the judgments of other inferior tribunals applies here: that when it has once acquired jurisdiction, its subsequent proceedings cannot be collaterally questioned for mere error or irregularity. The grant of Pio Pico, bearing date on the 20th of June, 1840, under which the defendants below claimed title to the greater part of the premises in controversy, was rightly excluded. With the offer of the grant the defendants admitted that it had never been presented to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation, and had never been confirmed. The Court treated the grant as a grant in colonization. All such grants were made subject to the approval of the departmental assembly. Until such approval, they were not definitely valid. The departmental assembly was not in session between the date of the grant offered and the 7th of July following, when the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities was displaced, and the country passed under the Government of the United States. No approval, therefore, by that body could have been had. It remained for the new Government succeeding to the obligations of the former Government to complete what thus remained imperfect. By the act of March 3, 1851, the Government has declared the conditions under which it will discharge its political obligations to Mexican grantees. It has there required all claims to lands to be presented within two years from its date, and declared in effect that if, upon such presentation, they are found by the tribunal created for their consideration and by the Courts, on appeal, to be valid, it will recognize and confirm them, and take such action as will result in rendering them perfect titles. But it has also declared in effect, by the same act, that if the claims be not thus presented within the period designated, it will not recognize or confirm them, nor take any action for their protection, but that the claims will be considered and treated as abandoned. It is not necessary to express any opinion of the validity of this legislation in respect to perfect titles acquired under the former government. Such legislation is not subject to any constitutional objection so far as it applies to grants of an imperfect character which require further action of the political department to render them perfect. The Circuit Court, as already stated, treated the grant as one in colonization. This was the most favorable view for the defendants, for if the recitals that it was made upon a sale of mission lands, and upon authority conferred by the departmental assembly, are to determine its character, it is without any efficacy in passing the title. It is simply a void instrument, and falls directly within the decision of this Court in the United States *vs.* Workman. (1 Wall, 745.) In that case the powers of the departmental assembly in the alienation of lands was very fully and elaborately considered, and particularly its asserted power to authorize the Governor to sell the mission lands, and it was held that this body could not confer any power upon the Governor, and that its own power was restricted to what was conferred by the laws of colonization, which was simply to approve or disapprove of grants regularly made by the Governor under those laws. This grant being laid out of the case, the only question for determination is whether the defendants constitute third persons within the meaning of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1851. That section provides that the decree of confirmation and patent shall be conclusive between the United States and the claimants only, and shall not affect the interest of third persons. The position of the defendants is that as against them, and the patent is not evidence for any purpose, that as between them and the plaintiff the whole subject of title is open precisely as though no proceedings for the confirmation had been had, and no patent for the land had been issued. Their position rests upon a misapprehension of the character and effect of a patent issued upon a confirmation of a claim to land under the laws of Spain and Mexico. In the first place the patent is a deed of the United States. As a deed its operation is that of a quit claim, or rather of a conveyance of such interest as the United States possessed in the land, and it takes effect by relation at the time when proceedings were instituted by the filing of the petition before the Board of Land Commissioners. (Landes *vs.* Brant, 10 How., 373.) In the second place the patent is a record of the action of the Government upon the title of the claimant as it existed upon the acquisition of the country. Such acquisition did not affect the rights of the inhabitants to their property. They retained all such rights, and were entitled by the law of nations to protection in them, to the same extent as under the former Government. The treaty of cession also stipulated for such protection. The obligation, to which the United States thus succeeded, was, of course, political in its character, and to be discharged in such manner and on such terms as they might judge expedient. By the act of March 3, 1851, they have declared the manner and the terms on which they will discharge this obligation. They have there established a special tribunal, before which all claims to land are to be investigated; required evidence to be presented respecting the claims; appointed law officers to appear and contest them on behalf of the Government; authorized appeals from the decisions of the tribunal, first to the District and then to the Supreme Court; and designated officers to survey and measure off the land when the validity of the claim is finally determined. When informed by the action of its tribunals and officers that a claim asserted is valid and entitled to recognition, the Government acts and issues its patent to the claimant. This instrument is, therefore, record evidence of the action of the Government upon the title of the claimant. By it the Government declares that the claim asserted was valid under the laws of Mexico; that it was entitled to recognition and protection by the stipulations of the treaty, and might have been located under the former Government, and is correctly located now, so as to embrace the premises as they are surveyed and described. As against the Government, this record, so long as it remains unvacated, is conclusive. And it is equally conclusive against parties claiming under the Government by title subsequent. It is in this effect of the patent, as a record of the Government, that its protection and security chiefly lie. If parties asserting interests in lands acquired since the acquisition of the country could deny and controvert this record, and compel the patentee in every suit for his land to establish the validity of his claim, his right to its confirmation, and the correctness of the action of the tribunals and officers of the United States in the location of the same, the patent would fail to be, as it was intended it should be, an instrument of quiet and security to its possessor. The patentee would find his title recognized in one suit and rejected in another, and if his title were maintained, he would find his land located in as many different places as the varying prejudices, interests, or notions of justice of witnesses and jurymen might suggest. Every fact upon which the decree and patent rest would be open to contestation. The intruder, resting solely upon his possession, might insist that the original claim was invalid, or was not properly located, and therefore he could not be disturbed by the patentee. No construction which will lead to such results can be given to the fifteenth section. The term "third persons," as there used, does not embrace all persons other than the United States and the claimants, but only those who hold superior titles, such as will enable them to resist successfully any action of the Government in disposing of the property.

It only remains to notice the objections taken to the complaint in this case. They are advanced in misapprehension of the system of pleading and practice which prevails in the State of California. The system is there regulated by statute, and differs in many important particulars from the system which existed at the common law. There the ancient forms of action are abolished. In every case the plaintiff must state in ordinary and concise language his cause of action, with a prayer for the relief to which he may deem himself entitled. The fictions of the action of ejectment at common law have no existence. The names of the real contestants must appear in the pleadings. The complaint, which is the first pleading in the action, must allege the possession or seizin of the premises, or of some estate therein, by the plaintiff, on some day to be designated, the subsequent entry of the defendant and his withholding the premises from the plaintiff. No other allegations are required, where possession of the property alone is demanded. But in the same action there may be united a claim for the rents and profits, or for damages for withholding the property, or for waste committed thereon. (Act regulating proceedings in civil cases, sec. 64.) Distinct parcels of land may also be included in the same complaint where they are covered by the same title, and the action equally affects all parties. The property should be described, if practicable, by metes and bounds, but this is not essential. The provision of the statute on the subject is only directory, its object being to insure such particularity of description as to enable the officer, who may be charged with the execution of a judgment for the possession, to ascertain the locality and extent of the property. A description by name, where the property is well known, will often answer equally with the most minute description by metes and bounds. Castro *vs.* Gill, 5 Cal., 40; Doll *vs.* Teller, 16 Id., 432; Payne and Dewy *vs.* Treadwell, 16 Cal., 243. This brief statement of the system of pleading and practice existing in California will furnish the answer to the several objections urged. That system, with some slight modifications, has been adopted by rule of the Circuit Court of the United States in common law cases.

When by the consent of parties on the trial the claim for the rents and profits was stricken from the complaint, the Court did not lose jurisdiction of the case, because the value of the property did not appear by any allegations of the pleadings. It was admitted that the first parcel, the only one recovered in the action, was of the value of twenty-five hundred dollars. This was sufficient, for it has long been the settled practice of the courts of the United States in actions where the demand is not money, and the nature of the action does not require the value of the property in controversy to be stated, to allow the value to be proved at the trial. (Ex-parte Bradstreet, 7 Peters, 647.) Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 25, 1866.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '68 C..	126	45 West. U. Tel.......	57½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111¾	550 Ashburton Coal....	18
38,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C....	111⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co.....	50⅞
171,000 US.6s,5-20s.C'62.	111⅛	100 Mariposa Pref.....	27¼
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62.	108⅛	100 do..............	27
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64.	108¼	200 do..............	26¾
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	108⅝	300 Rutland Mar.......	20
6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	102¼	100 Lehigh & Sus......	5
7,500 do..............	102⅜	100 At. Mail St. C....	114
10,000 do..............	102¼	200 Boston W. P.......	31¼
14,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.......	106⅛	100 do..............	31⅛
25,000 do.....2d Ser.	106⅝	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	227
4,000 do.....2d call	106⅜	100 do......2d call	226
4,000 do..............	106¼	100 do..............	225
33,000 do.....3d Ser.	106⅝	600 N. Y. Central.....	103½
3,500 do......2d call	106¼	200 do..........s30	103¼
1,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan............	105	300 do......2d call	103⅛
1,000 do......2d call	104¾	600 Erie R..........	72⅝
1,000 do..............	105	1600 do..............	72½
1,000 Virginia 6s......	70½	1100 do..........b60	72½
7,000 do......2d call	70⅜	700 do..............	72⅜
4,000 do..............	71	100 do......2d call	72¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s. New....	69⅜	200 do..............	72⅛
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s....	84½	200 Erie R. P.........	77
5,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-C	63¾	800 Reading R.........	115¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue............	79	1000 do..............	115⅛
1,000 do..............	78¾	1400 do..............	115
10,500 Louisiana 6s.....	97	25 N. H. & Hart. R...	175
30,000 O. & M. Cer.....	29½	50 Mich. Cen.........	113⅜
10,000 do......2d call	29⅝	100 do..............	113⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer. Pf..	80	300 Mich. S. & N. I....	85¼
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83..	94	300 Ill. Cen. R........	123
5,000 Al. & T. H. Inc..	76	100 do..........b30	123
2,000 C.&N.W.S.F.Bs..	96¼	300 Cleve. & Pitts.....	87
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80	400 Chic. & N. W......	36¾
5,000 Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	92	100 do..............	36⅞
12,000 To.& W.2d M....	80½	500 Chic. & W.N.Pref..	68
5,000 Gr.W.R.2d M.'83	71	900 do..............	67⅞
11,000 Gal.&C.1st M....	100	300 do......2d call	68
500 Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	76	200 Clev.& Tol. R......	116¼
4,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102	250 Chic. & R. I. R....	109
3,000 Ill. & Iowa 1st...	80	400 do..............	108⅞
60 Shoe & L. Bank....	110	100 Tol., W. & W.	46¼
100 Cum. Coal P.......	47½	200 do..............	46
100 do..............	47¾	600 P., F. W. & C.....	104⅞
		200 do..............	104¾
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	70½
		114 N.Y. & N. H.......	113

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Boston W. P.......	31½	200 Reading R.....x-d	115⅜
200 do..........s3	31⅛	200 do..........s30	115¼
300 do.........b30	31⅜	200 Chi. R. I. & Pac...	108⅞
100 Cumb. Coal........	47⅛	200 do..............	109
100 Rutland Mar.......	20	100 do.........b10	109
300 Spruce Hill C......	4⅞	300 do...........c	109
1100 do..............	5	100 do.........s10	108⅞
800 Mar. Min. Pr......	27½	200 do..........b3	109
100 do.........b15	27⅜	200 Chic. & N. W......	36⅝
300 New-York C....x-d	103⅞	100 do.........b15	36¾
200 do..........s3	103¾	300 do..........b3	36⅜
100 do.........s10	103⅜	200 do..............	36¾
200 do.........b10	103⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P....	68
500 Erie R..........	72⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. b10	104⅞
800 do..............	72½	100 do..............	104⅞
700 do..........s3	72¾	100 M. & C. 1st P...x-d	42⅛
100 do..........b5	72⅝	200 do..............	42¼
300 do...........c	72⅜	100 M. & C. 2d P....x-d	21½
500 West. U. Tel.......	57⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Rutland Mar......	20	600 Reading R. x-d....	115¼
100 do..........s3	20	200 do.........s10	115⅛
100 Spruce Hill C.....	5	200 do..........b5	115¼
200 do..........b5	5	700 do..........b3	115¼
100 Quick. Min. Co..b3	50½	100 Ill. Cen. R..x-d..s3	123⅛
300 Mar. Pref.........	27¼	300 Clev. & P. R......s5	86½
100 West. U. Tel......s3	57⅝	200 Clev. & Tol........	115⅞
100 do..............	57⅛	200 Chic., R. I. & Pac..	109
100 N. Y. Cen......x-d	103	500 Chi. & N.W. P.....	68
100 do.........b10	103⅛	200 do..........b3	68
300 Mich. S. & N. I...c	85⅝	100 do.........s10	67⅞
400 Erie R..........	72	100 do..........b5	68
200 do...........c	72¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	104⅞
200 do..........s3	72	100 do.........b10	104⅞
200 do..........b3	72⅛	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr..x-d	42⅜
300 do..........s3	72⅛	100 M. & C. 2d P. x-d. s10	21¼
200 Chi. & N. W.......	36⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 27—A. M.

The Trade of the past week in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise had a further decided improvement; the number of wholesale buyers from interior is larger than at any time during the present Summer, and although the business now compares with great activity in August, 1865, the amount of weekly sales promises soon to be as heavy as last season. Thus far the amount of Foreign Merchandise marketed since the first of July, (the beginning of the new fiscal year) judged by the Customs Duties paid into the New-York Treasury Office, is rather more than equal to the corresponding period in 1865. The Customs are $21,703,479 as against $20,608,611 last year. Adding a third for the out-ports, the Treasury of the United States has already received over Thirty Millions in Gold Revenue from Customs. A combination was made in the Gold Room early in the week to carry up Gold on account of the heavy daily receipts into the Treasury for Customs, and the ability of the party to control the supply remaining on the market. But the price broke down on Friday, and left off at the close of the week 2 ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday, the 18th of August. Among the influences working against the attempted *corner* were the advices by the Atlantic Cable of shipments of Gold to this side, and increasing activity in United States 5-20s in Europe. The California double shipment of Specie arrived on Tuesday, over $3,000,000 in amount, of which $1,000,000 in Gold came to the Treasury, and over $700,000 in Silver for transhipment to Europe. The market for Foreign Bills was much depressed by the difficulties growing out of the combination and scarcity of Gold for prompt delivery in the Gold Room, together with the heavy immediate supply of Sight Bills drawn against the transmission of United States Bonds. Some of these Bills were done as low as 107@107¼ ℘ cent., and 60-day Bankers at 106¼@106½ ℘ cent. There was a slightly improved feeling on Saturday from the easier facility of buying and delivering Gold. We quote 60 days on London 107, and Sight 107¾@108¼ ℘ cent. The condition of the Exchanges, above referred to, had its influence against the Export movement of Domestic Produce, but there is now a fair prospect that the difficulties of negotiating Merchant Bills will soon be removed. The decline from 10 to 7 ℘ cent. for Money at the Bank of England will also assist in restoring a steadier tone to the Exchange market.

The Stock Exchange was active through most of the week, led by the Public Funds of the United States. These were lower on Wednesday and Thursday, but recovered on Friday, and were unusually active at the very close of the week—the 5-20s of 1862 selling up to 112½ ℘ cent on Saturday afternoon. The Railways, after various fluctuations, closed generally higher than on yesterday week. There were some efforts made to bear the market on Friday and Saturday on the chances of dearer Money, but as the only plausible sign of such a change, and this but for a single day, was the advance to 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum paid by the Gold Room combination to lock up and thus temporarily withdraw from use on street a large amount of Gold Notes. On Saturday the rates for Money to the Brokers were as cheap as ever, and the supply quite as free, with the prospect that it is to remain so for some time. The South and West, it is true, will soon require some National Currency to be drawn from New-York to help move the new crops, but it just now happens that the City Banks and Savings Institutions will be well supplied from the Treasury. It was even intimated by certain gentlemen, in the *Bear* interest on the Stock Exchange, a few days ago, that the Banks are to have too much Currency, and some of them would make the Money Brokers poor by selling their share at a discount. But this, if true, could under no circumstances become a serious matter, as 75 ℘ cent. of all the National Bank Notes in the country are convertible into Greenbacks in New-York; 15 ℘ cent. more convertible in Boston and Philadelphia, and only 10 ℘ cent. in the Western Cities, whose redeeming Banks, in turn, are required to keep their own accounts in New-York, as the Boston and Philadelphia redeeming Banks do; so that practically all National Bank Notes are uniformly at par in New-York and indeed all over the country. And if a distinction or discount should ever be attempted, it is not likely to occur on the eve of the Fall Trade, when the South especially is to be supplied with Currency from New-York; nor when the Treasury and its Brokers are selling Five-twenties of 1865 and exchanging and buying Seven-thirties at the going market rates, receiving in pay any description of National Currency, Greenback or Bank Notes, bearing its own red seal of security; nor yet while the National Banks in the New-York Clearing-House are moving on the question of settling their own daily balances in Greenbacks or National bank Notes or Checks on the Treasury indifferently; exacting at most only the legal proportion of 25 ℘ cent. in greenbacks, which they are required to hold and report to their own circulation and deposits. They owe it to themselves as an important part of the National system and to their own conscience to settle balances in the same currency they are compelled, by law, to receive for loans and discounts; for all dues from the Treasury, other than interest on the Funded Debt, and from each other, on all National Bank drafts, checks and other demands, drawn from Maine to Colorado—outside the present self-imposed and (during the suspension of specie payments,) most absurd clearing rule.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,264,464, against the total entries of $5,095,115 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,482,421, against $3,395,022 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $787,212, against $743,164 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,167,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,120 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,651.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	July 14	$6,500,355
February	30,520,430	July 21	6,253,994
March	25,919,086	July 28	5,829,287
April	24,678,788	Aug. 4	5,162,514
May	28,425,374	Aug. 11	4,558,139
June	22,642,103	Aug. 18	7,347,572
July 7	$3,202,498	Aug. 25	4,264,464
Total to date since Jan. 1			$205,341,663
Against same time last year			120,541,923
Increase since Jan. 1			$84,799,740

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	July 18	$4,076,857
February	17,185,567	July 25	2,867,787
March	23,668,817	Aug. 1	3,343,670
April	23,311,185	Aug. 8	2,959,505
May	13,192,873	Aug. 15	2,592,151
June	10,262,428	Aug. 22	2,482,421
July 11	2,094,882		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$128,156,290
Against same time last year			96,114,448
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,041,842
Gold, Aug. 25, 1866			147 ℘ cent.
Gold, Aug. 26, 1865			144 ℘ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	July 14	$2,229,270
February	1,307,030	July 21	416,013
March	1,045,039	July 28	1,515,446
April	588,875	Aug. 4	530,174
May	23,744,194	Aug. 11	152,375
June	15,890,956	Aug. 18	117,990
July 7	$1,630,730	Aug. 25	787,212
Total since Jan. 1			$53,161,650
Against same time last year			20,063,177
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,098,473

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	June	2,189,226
February	3,633,421	July	5,115,843
March	3,967,553	Aug. 1	1,678,518
April	1,551,721	Aug. 22	3,091,630
May	3,783,186		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$27,375,321
Against same time last year			11,701,023
Increase since Jan. 1			$15,674,298

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
Aug. 4	1,791,000	Aug. 4	135,500
Aug. 11	2,674,000	Aug. 11	61,400
Aug. 18	2,473,500	Aug. 18	50,300
Aug. 25	3,167,000	Aug. 25	69,987
Total	$89,603,966	Total	$29,136,479
To date, 1865	57,695,599	To date, 1865	22,959,479

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	149⅝@151@147
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	110¼@112½
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years	102@102½
U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, 1867-8	106⅛@106@106⅞
New-York Central	104¾@103¼
New-York and Erie	72½@74¾@71⅞@73⅞
Rock Island	107@109¾@109⅛
Michigan Southern	85½@86@85¼
Illinois Central	122⅝@123⅞
Hudson River	119½@119
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾@88¼@87¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105½@105⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	36½@36¾
Almaden Quicksilver	50½@50½
Cumberland	47¾@47½
Reading	116⅞@117⅝@115115⅝
Northwestern Preferred	67⅝@68
Canton Land Co.	52½@52
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29⅝@29½
Mariposa Preferred	26½@28@27⅝

There was a further decline of 1a1½ per cent. in the Gold Room on Saturday, and no recovery to the close of dealings. The sales were 147¾@147⅛@147¾@147 ℘ cent. Advices were received through the Atlantic Cable of further shipments to the side by the *Scotia*, from Liverpool, to-day of $550,000. The shipments to Europe by the day's steamers were nearly all in Silver Bars, received by the last California arrival, $700,150 in amount. The whole export of the week in Silver and Gold is $782,212. The amount of Gold Customs paid into the Treasury for the week is $3,167,000. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out is $69,987.

The market for Money is 4@5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, and the supply to borrowers quite easy. On to-day the Treasury Office will pay off a large amount of Certificates of Currency Deposits, on which interest will then cease. All the Certificates have not yet been notified for presentation, and it is probable that a considerable amount will remain in the Treasury, free of interest, until the Money can be reinvested by its owners. Meanwhile there is a fresh and very strong advance in the Public Funds, the 5-20s of 1862 to 112@112½ ℘ cent., on the news from Europe, and the other 5-20s and 7.30s ½@¾ ℘ cent. on Friday's currency on the domestic demand.

The bearish feeling noticed on Friday against the Railway market at the Stock Exchange was renewed in the forenoon, and on Erie Common Shares especially the demonstration was quite formidable, sales running down to 71⅛@71¾ and affecting by sympathy Reading, New-York Central, and the Western Roads ½@¾ ℘ cent. The market suddenly turned, however, on Erie in the afternoon, up to 73⅝@73½ ℘ cent., and the other roads were made firmer by a renewed demand, on the calculation of higher prices next week. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, and on Wall-street:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102⅛	N. West Pref.	68	68
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	112⅛	Rock Island	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅞	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	103¼	Cumb'land Coal	47¾	47½
Erie	73	73⅜	Quicksilver	50½	50½
Hudson	119	119	W. U. Telegraph	58	57¾
Reading	115¼	115⅝	Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	27⅝
Mich. Southern	85⅜	85¼	Canton	52½	52
Illinois Central	123	123⅞	Ohio Certificates	29½	29½
Pittsburgh	87¼	87¼	American Gold	148⅛	147
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	106⅛	107
Northwest	36¾	36¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	125¾
Mechanics'	115	Market	110
Union	118	Nassau	110
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	110
Chemical	800	Continental	101
Butchers & Drovers	125	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	112¼	Commonwealth	104¼
Seventh Ward	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
State of New York	107	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Central National	110½
American Exchange	119⅛	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	112
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Lack. & West'n Bds	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	61
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	80
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	73
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	101¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	36	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Chi. & Al. income	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88⅝	Joliet & Chi. 1st m	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,853,141 58; including for Customs, $545,000; Gold Notes, $376,000. Payments, $1,401,817 85. Balance, $96,007,229 30.

The Mariposa Company are now paying their arrearages of Mortgage interest, due prior to July 1, 1866. See advertisement.

The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Aug. 23, 1866, was 36,953 tons; corresponding week last year, 33,378 tons; increase for the week, 3,574 tons. Tonnage for the season to Aug. 23, 1866, 851,204 tons; corresponding time last year, 463,481 tons; increase for season of 1866, 387,723 tons.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6,984 bbls. Flour, 2,105 bbls. and 1,500 bags Corn Meal, 31,867 bushels Wheat, 120,824 bushels Corn, 14,852 bushels Oats, 20,161 bushels Malt, 175 pkgs. Beef, 31 pkgs. Lard, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady. Pots, $8 37@$8 50; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 389 bbls., including 238 bbls. Pots, and 151 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a better demand for a few leading styles of seasonable goods, particularly from Western buyers, who have been purchasing heavy work rather freely at uniform prices. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Women's Calf, Goat, and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat, and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made $1@$1 75; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@$2 ℘ pair.

COFFEE—Is in request and steady. Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@20c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand to-day, but prices have been slightly depressed. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,400 bales against receipts of 567 bales. The export clearances from this port since Monday last have been 1,634 bales, chiefly to Liverpool. Estimated stock here 110,000 bales. Messrs CORNWALL & ZEREGA say in this day's circular: "Our market for the week has been quiet at irregular and slightly declining prices. The difficulty in placing exchange still keeps the exporters from being free buyers. The spinning demand has somewhat improved, and good stapled Cotton is in demand. The advices from the South are favorable for the growing crop of Cotton. There are reports of caterpillars in some counties, but the complaint is not general. The exports of cotton from all ports for the year ending 1st of September will be about 1,520,000 bales. The American consumption for the same time will be about 600,000 bales, making a total of 2,120,000 bales. Should the present crop reach 2,000,000 bales—which is the amount now more generally conceded as the probable amount of the crop—it will be seen that by adding the 300,000 bales of our old stock that will be on hand at the ports, we shall have for export and consumption the same amount as exported and consumed this year, leaving 180,000 bales for stock at the ports. There are, however, many parties who do not accept the estimate of 2,000,000 bales, some placing the amount as low as 1,500,000, while others are equally positive that there will be at least 2,500,000 bales. It is even yet too early to estimate with any degree of certainty on the amount of the crop, and we will only give the popular estimates."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,120
Receipts since Aug. 1	23,989
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	433,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	860,784
Exports since Aug. 1	14,024
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	279,185
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	481,531

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Stivett A, 22c; Angasta, 21c; Pittsfield, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 33½c; Hope, 28c; Slaterville, 18c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Richmond, 18½c; Freeman, 16½c; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 8, $13; Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, Plain ½-inch, $4; ⅝-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5; No. 2 Figured ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 45c; Salmon Falls, 37½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in limited request to-day, at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$10, chiefly at $6 70@$8 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$7 90
Extra State	6 60	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 00	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 90	@15 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 90@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 65 ℘ bbl. Sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but held firmly to-day. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels, including good to choice Milwaukee Club, at $2 25@$2 32½, and Amber State at $2 80@$2 85, and White Southern at $2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in less request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for unsound, 82c.@83c., for sound mixed Western, and 86c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are in less request at about former prices. We quote new Chicago at 39c.@47c., Milwaukee at 46c.@52c., Iowa at 50c.@55c.; Jersey at 59c.@60c.; State at 59c.@60c., and Delaware at 58½c.@59c., ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in moderate demand to-day; sales 10,100 bushels, including Western at 92c.@95c., Canada $1 12½, and State on private terms ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 80c.@$1 25 for old, and 65c.@$1 for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@60c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 41,965 Hides; sales 22,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Entre Rios, 26¼ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 2,600 Montevideo, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 275,300 (same time last year, 263,100—year before, 707,500), and 590 bales, as follows: 143,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 29,300 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips), 48,400 Dry Orinoco, 25,300 Dry California, 5,600 Dry Central America, &c., 7,800 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 5,000 Dry African, 6,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,200 Dry Singapore, and 590 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WETZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole.—The receipts have been of liberal extent, and the supply in dealers' hands has somewhat accumulated. Common leather may be quoted a little easier in prices—prime middle weights and heavy continue steady, with sales to a fair extent. Oak Sole.—We note a quiet week. The stock in first hands is only of limited extent and fairly assorted. Prices firm. Upper in Rough.—Rates are a little easier. Inquiry dull. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 53,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $48@$50; Scotch Pig, $46@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$110 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c. in gold ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 20½c. in gold ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 21½c.@21¾c. in gold ℘ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ℘ lb.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@24c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 12½c.@20c.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17½c.; American Blister, 11½c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@22c.; American Cast, rolled, 13c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices) ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ℘ lb	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℘ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@23

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	18½	@18¾
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5	@9
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb	10	@15

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and depressed including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@70c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 62; Resin at $2 87½@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more demand and buoyant. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 84@$1 86 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request at 28c.@29c. for Crude, 44c.@46½c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c.@61c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, without noteable changes in price. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 87 regular; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $28 25@$28 50 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, including October and all the year deliveries, sellers and buyers' options, at $29@$33 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales since our last, 360 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@20¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in more demand, at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in fair request at 5c.@18½c. ℘ lb.

SKINS—Since the large sales of last week the market for Goat has been very quiet, and sales are hard to effect at the advance demanded by importers. The stock of prime descriptions is small, while the more common grades are in better supply. Quotations are nominal. Deer continue in very meagre request, and prices are weaker, the tendency being toward lower rates. Sales are unimportant. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 53½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., in gold, ℘ lb., and *Goat*—Tampico, 55½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been sparingly sought after and have been depressed. Sales since our last, 920 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10⅞c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana, at 11⅞c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 22,500 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WOOL—Has been decidedly more inquired for, and prices have favored sellers slightly. The reported transactions comprise 670,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 83c.@65c.; 81,000 lbs. domestic pulled at from 45c.@58c.; 10,000 lbs. combing at 65c.@70c.; 30,000 lbs. California at 34c.@39½c.; 175,000 lbs. Texas at 20c.@32½c.; 400 bales Cape, part at 40½c.@44c.; 450 bales Mestiza, part at 20½c.@21c., in gold; and sundry other lots of foreign at irregular figures.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 25, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	50@52
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece	56@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	52@54
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@58
New-York City, super	48@52
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@63
Country, super	54@57
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@50
Western limed pulled	30@45
Southern limed pulled	28@35
Tub washed	50@65

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 900 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ℘ bushel, and a small lot of Tobacco, in hhds., at 20s. For other ports nothing new.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]

law6wM*

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS WOERNER and ALOIS HAUGER, Plaintiffs, against ISIDORE JOSEPH, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—[Com. not Ser.] To the defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action. Dated Aug. 21, 1866.

HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

au24-1law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the whole profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH (last week) and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Teibin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS AND THE HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Signora Leonilda Boschetti, Signors Giuseppe Tamara, Carlo Orlandini, Nicolo Barili, and Carl Formes.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOLMASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Opening Night of Budworth Minstrels. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph dated yesterday. The *Nova Scotian* arrived yesterday off Father Point, with advices to the 17th; the *America* and *Aleppo* reached this port yesterday morning. Peace has been concluded between Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at the different points, shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks. The King of Prussia has made an address to a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies. He professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body, but said that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the budget and the army, he would act precisely as he did before. A dispatch of Saturday, from Paris, says a great demand had sprung up in that city for United States Five-twenties. The Cunard steamship *Scotia* sailed Saturday noon for this City. She has a large number of passengers, and took £110,000 in specie on American account.

GENERAL NEWS.

Within a radius of five miles of Phillipsburg, New York, during the month of February, March and April last, 150 cases of alarming sickness occurred, attacking in some instances all the members of a family at the same time, and unmistakably indicating the presence of an active poison. Investigation at last detected small particles of lead in the flour made at a mill in the vicinity, but not in sufficient quantity to account for the extent and violence of the disease. At the late session of the Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit, Mr. KING presented a paper on the subject, expressing the opinion that the carbonic acid generated in fermentation and acting on the fine particles of lead produced a most poisonous salt, well known to chemists. This at any rate furnishes an ample explanation of the whole affair.

By the last advices from the Island of Funchal the sad intelligence is received of the death of Mr. WILLIE OTIS COBB, of this city, on the 22d of July, aged 24 years. On the invasion of Pennsylvania by LEE young COBB solicited and obtained permission to join the Twenty-third Regiment of State Militia, ordered out on thirty days' service. In this brief campaign his health was so impaired as to render it necessary to remove him to a milder climate. His funeral was attended by the Americans at Funchal and a number of other residents. An elder brother joined the army at the opening of the war, and early contracted disease from severe exposure, which terminated in his death.

Two guerrillas were arrested in Southern Kentucky a few days ago while plying their vocation by robbing a house where an old and infirm couple resided alone. A party of young men, who were out hunting, heard a scream issuing from the house, and, entering, secured the ruffians, after a desperate fight, during which one guerrilla was shot four times and seriously wounded.

Maj. GEE, whose long trial before a military commission in Raleigh, N. C., recently ended in his acquittal, has returned to his home in Quincy, Fla., and has resumed the practice of medicine—his old profession. His trial cost the Government nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. He formerly commanded the Rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

The Government has refused the request of Gov. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, that Fort Snelling might be turned over to the State authorities for an asylum for indigent and disabled soldiers. The fort will be used as a storehouse for supplies for the forts in that district.

The Secretary of War has decided that the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the regular and volunteer force shall be at the rates paid since May 1, 1864, until further legislation by Congress.

The foundations of the New-York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, are being pushed rapidly forward, and the corner stone of the institution is to be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 6th of September.

The population of Toledo, Ohio, has been ascertained by a recent census to be 24,401. Last year's census made it 19,509.

Only 150 of the once famous Toucaway tribe of Indians now remain, and they are in Houston, Texas, subsisting on the charity of the Government.

LOCAL NEWS.

JOHN HASLAM, an important witness in a criminal trial soon to come off in Philadelphia, was assaulted by a gang of disreputable characters on the corner of Mercer and Spring streets, at an early hour yesterday morning, and was severely, and it is feared mortally, stabbed in the neck with a knife by JOHN SHANNON. All four of the gang were arrested, and the wounded man having made an *ante mortem* statement before Coroner NAUMANN, SHANNON was held as a principal, and the others, GEO. DANIELS, CHARLES BROOKS and PHILIP H. HARGRAVES, as accessories.

The total number of deaths in the City and County of New-York from cholera since its first appearance on the 1st of May, is 829; of these, 486 occurred in the public institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Six new cases of cholera were reported yesterday, but no deaths from that disease.

The arrangements for the reception of the President are not yet completed. The First Division of the National Guard, under Major-Gen. SANDFORD, will parade for review, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired on the arrival of the President at the Battery. Citizens desiring to participate in the reception are invited to meet at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday morning.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, occurred yesterday morning in the tenement house No. 126 Third-street. The smoke prevented many from reaching the street, they escaping by the roof. MARY HERBERT was partially suffocated on the fourth floor, but was gallantly rescued from death by Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND.

An inquest was held Saturday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of MICHAEL QUINN, who was killed by a box of tin striking him on the head at No. 229 Water-street, causing instant death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Three patrolmen are to be tried to-morrow, by the Board of Police Commissioners, on a charge of assisting conductors in ejecting passengers from City cars for refusing to pay the six cents fare. Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG is also to be tried on new charges.

CONRAD HEIFENDORF and CHARLES LIEBALD were Saturday committed to await the action of the United States Grand Jury on the charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent currency.

In the Court of Special Sessions Saturday two milkmen were fined $50 each for putting water in the milk sold to customers.

JOHN ZIMMER, a prisoner at Sing Sing, escaped from his fastenings Saturday afternoon, and is now at large.

Gold fell to 147 per cent. on Saturday, and was easy for delivery. The Foreign Exchanges particularly improved in consequence, The Public Funds of the United States advanced to 112½ for the 5-20s of 1862, and 109 for the 1865s. The Railways opened dull, but left off firm. Money very easy.

A very moderate Saturday's business was transacted in produce and merchandise. Flour and corn were cheaper. Cotton and groceries were less buoyant. Wool was doing better. The freight market was quiet, with 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Government and its Policy of Peace.

The peace policy of the Government in the management of our foreign affairs has been followed by results which thoroughly correspond with the pacific measures of restoration at home. Those who clamored most loudly during the war in favor of throwing down a challenge to France and England, either singly or jointly, were the men who had been the least concerned for the national integrity, the most indifferent to the triumph of our arms over rebellion, and the most active partisans of the insurgents. Had their advice been followed, the signing of the tripartite treaty which prepared the way for the Mexican invasion would have been the signal for a declaration of war against the Allied Powers. The landing of Prince MAXIMILIAN at Vera Cruz supplied another occasion for demanding that we should go to war with France. And scores of times, in the very heat of our civil conflict, the foreign-war party among us was ready and determined to bring the blockade-running and pirate-building practices of England to a settlement at the point of the sword. With Russia we had no possible ground of quarrel; but at sundry times during the rebellion we could have gotten up a quarrel with Spain at San Domingo, and renewed it after the close of the war, on the Pacific coast.

The advocates of a foreign war or of a succession of embroilments with foreign Powers have never cared to discuss the question whether any grievance, real or supposed, which we might have temporarily suffered, could be redressed without an appeal to arms. They have dismissed all such considerations as trivial. The point with them has been the possibility of finding an excuse for fighting. They aimed—most of them still aim—to prove that it is base and treacherous not to fight a foreign Power when the opportunity presents itself. By their doctrine, international war is apparently the normal condition of human society; and great Powers can only perpetuate their greatness by a periodic challenge of some other Power—great or small.

Much of the windy declamation which has been indulged in respecting the Mexican Republic and the Mexican people, has had its origin in no higher principle than this determination of belligerent blood to the head. It was not sufficient that the temperate but firm appeals addressed to France by the Secretary of State procured the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexican territory, or that every hour forward from the announcement of that withdrawal the Juarez army has regained lost ground. It will not be sufficient satisfaction now for the war party among us to learn that the "Empress" CHARLOTTE, anticipating the early and final collapse of the "Empire," has taken up her residence for good in Europe, there to abide her husband's return. These results have been achieved, much to the disgust of fillibustering politicians, without any undignified protestations from our Government; without any attempts at threatening; without any discourtesy toward the two unfortunate imperial victims themselves. As Prince and Princess, their personal worth and amiability challenged respect. As the agents rather than the principals in an imperial scheme of aggrandizement, they invited more pity than denunciation. And thus, from the opening of the ball at Soledad, four years ago, down to the present hour, our Government has fought the battle of Mexican Republicanism without drawing the sword or threatening to draw it, or doing aught else than courteously and steadily to urge the equity of the case, and present the nature and magnitude of the stake as regards the interests of the United States. If the policy which has led to these results has not been noisy, blustering or fillibustering, if it fails to satisfy those who desire to live and breathe in an atmosphere of strife, it has done more to make the American name and Government respected abroad, throughout the world, than could have been done by a hundred crusades undertaken in behalf of Mexico, San Domingo, Peru or any other country. Europe especially, has begun to see that the United States have reached a point in national development and regulated power which places the Government eminently above the use of menaces in its diplomacy, or of fillibustering in its military administration.

The financial gain to the country has been correspondingly grand and notable. The same dispatch which authoritatively announces the final failure of the "Empress" to secure reinforcements for the "Empire" from France, and which promises also an early and quiet evacuation of Mexico by the Imperial party, brings news of an unprecedented popular demand in Paris for United States securities. The French people were entirely with us from the beginning in their estimate of the imperial Mexican enterprise. They were with us because they saw the folly as well as the costliness of experimenting in Cæsarism on this continent, under the shadow of this Republic. The French people, moreover, were with us from traditional associations; and they were with us because we were in a position to plead the cause of international justice and equity with fairness—without either being swayed by diplomatic intrigue on the one hand, or led on the other into any hasty utterance of threats. Had the belligerent policy been adopted—had we challenged the imperial principal and his agents in Mexico, the challenge would have been taken up by France, and by the whole French people; and we presume few of the political fillibusters have ever stopped to count the cost of a war thus begun, while the gigantic rebellion was as yet but half conquered. Mexico practically rid of imperialism, our relations to France maintained on their ancient friendly footing, our financial credit abroad advancing steadily and surely, the honor and dignity of the Government firmly upheld—these summarily, are the results of our Foreign Peace Policy. They are results which the promoters of international strife can neither conceal from themselves nor from the country.

The New-Orleans Riots—The Official Record.

The publication of the official correspondence, complete, enables us to resurvey the causes and characteristics of the New-Orleans riots, and to estimate the accuracy of allegations of which they have been the pretext. To complete the case, it is necessary to keep in remembrance the report of the Grand Jury, published some days since, and the sworn testimony upon which its recital of circumstances is founded.

There is nothing in Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatches which is calculated to relieve the promoters of the Convention from the responsibility which the popular judgment has affixed to them. The military testimony shows beyond dispute that the plan for reassembling the delegates, with the avowed purpose of reconstructing the constitutional machinery of the State, was the primary cause of the excitement which culminated in riot. Gen. SHERIDAN regarded the scheme as pregnant with danger to the public peace, and he more than once expressed his condemnation of the aims and political character of its authors. They were in his opinion revolutionists, whose movements needed continual watching, and upon whose arrest he had resolved, should any overt act justify his interference. We have, then, a trustworthy point to start from. The conventionists were dangerous agitators, and in their assembling, with certain understood objects in view, we see the real origin of the calamities that followed. Whether these results were foreseen by the conventionists or not, is a question which does not affect the nature of the operating cause. What they proposed, what they threatened, and what they did, produced the riots. And, in assigning the degrees of responsibility, they must bear their full share.

The wisdom of the course proposed by the local civil authorities is not so apparent; although in balancing the evidence upon this point, we are required to consider the peculiar circumstances arising out of the conflict of local officials, and the culpably vacillating conduct of Gov. WELLS. Both SHERIDAN and BAIRD held what we of the North are apt to consider the common sense opinion upon the question of interference. They evidently thought that some overt act should be waited for before proceeding against the conventionists. In New-York the meeting of a score of Wendell Phillipses would be deemed a harmless affair, and why not in New Orleans? An answer must be sought in the difference that exists between the circumstances of the two cities. That which might be attempted with impunity in New-York, might be pregnant with mischief in New-Orleans. Of this the local officials were the proper judges. They saw an attempt to bring together those whom SHERIDAN represents as "political agitators and revolutionary men," to do what the same distinguished soldier asserts was "liable to produce breaches of the public peace."

They considered the assemblage illegally convened for an unlawful and a revolutionary purpose. They knew, moreover, that the Convention was made an occasion for addressing inflammatory harangues to negro crowds, for advising the negroes to arm themselves, and for fomenting ill-feeling between different classes of the community. Hence a determination was arrived at to remove the causes of danger by arresting the delegates in due legal form, after the act of reassembling should have been consummated. Up to this stage there was neither violence nor precipitancy on the part of the civil authorities. So much, at least, is admitted by Gen. BAIRD, who, in a dispatch written after the occurrence of the riot, says: "The Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended." Gen. SHERIDAN does not so fully acquit the authorities of blame in regard to this aspect of the affair. It must be remembered, however, that he was absent from the city at the time, while Gen. BAIRD was in frequent communication with the authorities, almost to the moment of the disturbance. BAIRD's language acquits the authorities of premeditated wrong; and this, we think, should be accepted as conclusive.

How the riot actually began is not a point so easily ascertained, nor is it one of much importance compared with the general question of responsibility, which we consider already settled. With armed and excited and angry men, black and white, on all sides, it is not difficult to understand how a trifling incident led to strife and bloodshed. For that a portion of the negroes carried pistols, and the remainder clubs and missiles, is reported by SHERIDAN as well as by the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury. The latter charge upon negroes the first blow, as well in conflict with a private citizen as in resisting the authority of the police. SHERIDAN speaks more dubiously. Thus, touching the procession: "A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman or some colored man in the procession; this led to other shots and a rush after the procession." Again, at the Mechanics' Institute: "A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties." By whom matters little, seeing that according to SHERIDAN both sides had now become so excited that their relative violence could not be readily distinguished.

It is plain, however, that in the subsequent scenes the police were guilty of excesses that admit of no palliation. They shot down persons whom they might have quietly arrested, and they behaved most cruelly to prisoners when in their power. SHERIDAN's earlier dispatches, written immediately after his return from Texas, and without the advantage of actual knowledge, employ very strong words upon this point. "It was murder," he wrote on the first of August.

"It was an absolute massacre by the police," he wrote on the second. But on the sixth. when preparing a more circumstantial statement in reply to the President's inquiries, the General's judgment centres in the remark—"As to the merciless manner in which the Convention was broken up, I feel obliged to express strong repugnance." Indeed, the entire dispatch of the date last referred to does not differ in its essentials from the details received from other sources.

Mayor MONROE receives no favor at the hands of SHERIDAN, who imputes to him a large degree of blame for the deplorable occurrences. He employed "Thugs" as policemen, it is alleged, and is characterized as a "bad man," whose removal from office is desirable. Let us not forget, however, that HAHN and other leading men of the Convention are also set down by the General as "bad men," and that Gov. WELLS is represented by him as "vacillating," as having "shown very little of the man," and so conducted himself throughout that if he "could be changed also it would not be amiss." Practically these sayings of the commanding officer amount to little. The power to change Mayor or Governor ceased when the absolute restoration of civil authority throughout the Union was proclaimed, and we should regret to see it again resumed. The law and local opinion must now be left to do their work.

And how stands President JOHNSON in relation to the affair? He has been assailed as in fact a murderer, who connived with Louisiana officials to crush and destroy loyal men. Does the evidence now in complete form before the public sustain or disprove the allegation? We are content to leave the answer to any candid reader of the published dispatches. From first to last the President took pains to uphold the law and preserve the peace. Before the riot he assured the civil authorities of the coöperation of the military in support of the law. After the riot he did all that was possible to strengthen the hands of BAIRD and SHERIDAN, approving of the declaration of martial law by the former, and vesting in the latter "a full authority for the maintenance of the public peace and safety." What the President did was in the strict performance of duty; and if more was not done, it was because more was not needed to allay the local excitement and reëstablish the ordinary authority known to the law.

The East and the West.

It will be seen by a letter from our Pekin, China, correspondent, which we publish in another column this morning, that the Imperial Government has appointed a Commissioner to visit the United States and the other great nations of the West for purposes of observation. This is a very important step in the history of China, and will undoubtedly lead to the opening of new relations between that vast Empire and the civilised nations of the West. Hitherto the Chinese Government has maintained its exclusiveness with great tenacity of purpose, and has resisted all attempts of other Powers to bring the Empire within the family of nations. The events of the last ten or fifteen years have produced a very marked change upon the temper and disposition of the Chinese Government, and the appointment of this Commission may fairly be regarded as the beginning of a new era.

Our correspondent gives an interesting description of this new Commissioner, who, it seems, is a man of mark at home, and one who will do justice to his commission. He is a fine-looking specimen of the Chinese people—a little over sixty years of age, with pleasant manner and a high degree of intelligence. He does not understand English, but this defect is partially supplied by a corps of interpreters who have been educated at the Government College—an institution established at Pekin for the express purpose of preparing ambitious young men for diplomatic service.

It is said that this Commissioner, whose name is PINTAJIN, may be expected in the United States at an early day. We have no doubt he will have a cordial reception.

Russia and the United States.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his celebrated work on Napoleonic ideas, takes occasion to say that there are but two logically perfect forms of government in the world—the autocratic, as represented by Russia, and the democratic, as represented by the United States. This sagacious remark he follows up with some others about the Giant of the East and the Giant of the West, each following his destined course in his own way, and that they would finally strike hands across the world. This prophecy, if prophecy it may be called, seems now to be verified. Not long ago Admiral LESSOFFSKY and a Russian squadron paid us a visit and were handsomely entertained; now Assistant Secretary Fox and two American vessels return the visit at St. Petersburg, and are received not only with the honors due to their rank, but with a cordiality betokening sentiments of heartfelt and sincere friendship.

And there is really a very sound foundation for this mutual attachment between the two countries. However much their form of government may differ, whatever despotic instincts the dynastic policy of the Romanoffs may foster and favor in Continental Europe, and however much opposed the American people are to all autocratic systems, still there are tendencies in which America and Russia can heartily unite and coöperate. In the first place, we cannot but confess that we all feel something akin to gratitude toward Russia for her course during the days of our sore need and heavy trial. There was none of that sham neutrality, none of that unseemly haste to recognize the insurgent States as belligerents, of which we had so often cause to complain in England. No *Alabamas* or *Sumters* sailed from Russian ports or found shelter under the Russian flag. No Masons or Slidells found entrance to the Imperial Palace on the Neva, as they did on the Seine; and though France kept a watch and fulfilled her duties as a neutral more carefully than England, the sympathies of her ruler and his Government were for the Confederates.

This friendly attitude of Russia toward us during the rebellion was not, as we must also confess, the result of any sentimental admiration of our system of democratic Government, nor of any especial love for us Americans. It was the consequence of a well-defined policy, and may, therefore, be relied upon as lasting. It is in the interest of Russia to keep friends with the United States, as it is our interest to remain on good terms with her. As nations our interests do not clash. Our statesmen, as well as those of Russia, have long since understood this, and it is well that our people at large should fully appreciate it. Russia, like England, is an Asiatic Power. Whoever has carefully observed the occurrences in Central Asia within the last ten years, knows how steadily, though gradually, Russia is pushing the southern frontier of Siberia nearer and nearer to the British possessions in Asia. One after the other the wild, nomadic tribes north of the Himalaya mountains are absorbed. The whole territory of the Amoor, in itself as large as almost half of the European Continent, has been wrested from the Chinese and incorporated with Russia. Her influence in China is increasing, and at Kabul and at Ispahan it is overwhelming. This expansion of Russian dominion and influence takes a direction which, however much it may clash with British and European interests, cannot prejudicially affect the United States. And where there exist no rival interests between nations peace and neighborly feeling are the natural results.

The Guardians of the Public Peace—A Further Word of Caution.

A few days since we called attention to the great and growing evil of clubs and clubbing, hinting our conviction that their indiscriminate use is exceedingly dangerous. Our cotemporaries who think as highly of the general efficiency of the police as we do, have taken up the idea which we suggested with zeal, which proves that the hint was not ill-timed, and that it is really recognized that the evil exists, and that its abatement will be insisted upon by the press and the public.

We were careful not to overstep the bounds of moderation in the remarks which we ventured to make, and carefully refrained from saying anything which might prejudice the public against the police administration. There is, moreover, generally something to be said on both sides, and in this issue between clubs and heads there are many things to be taken into consideration. In the first instance it is to be remembered that the policeman is frequently only one man against a score, and has his own life to defend, which furnishes a strong temptation to him to fling the weight of his club in the scale, and make the campaign "short, sharp and decisive." Again, there is often very little time for deliberation, as in the matter of a riotous gathering, the exigencies of the occasion demanding that vigorous measures be adopted to quell the disturbance in its inception. Contending—or supposed to—with the lawless elements of society, it is natural and inevitable that a feeling of antagonism between them and the masses should be begotten, and that complaints should be made where no grounds for complaint exist. But granting all that, it is undeniable that by degrees the police might come to overestimate their authority and powers. It was never contemplated to make policemen judges, juries, witnesses and executioners at once.

In the investigation of the diamond ring robbery which occurred in Brooklyn a few days since, a detective testified that he saw a man driving rapidly along, and that, had the clerk in pursuit called out "Stop thief!" instead of "Stop that man!" he would have *shot* him. Without knowing anything of the right or wrong of the matter, simply hearing some one cry "Stop thief!" and seeing a man, who might be a thief or a policeman out of uniform, driving rapidly down the street, this executor of the law would have whipped out his revolver and set up a fusillade in all directions on suspicion. Were the man guilty of a robbery of all the diamond rings in Brooklyn, the most that a Judge on the bench could do would be to send him to the State Prison, after a fair trial; but this officer of the law would accuse, condemn and execute him all in one breath, launching him into eternity without that calm interval of preparation which is allowed the convicted murderer at the gallows.

A system which encourages or even permits such an atrocity is wrong, at least in that particular part of it. It was in something such a manner as this detective purposed to have stopped his man, that Officer RYAN "stopped" the boy CARNEY a short time since. According to the evidence given before the Commissioners, a crowd of boys were running past him, when a policeman called out "Stop that boy!" Promptly as possible Mr. RYAN launched out with his club and struck the nearest boy, a little lad barely fourteen years of age, over the head, felling him to the earth. On his examination before the Commissioners Mr. RYAN blushingly, with the deprecating air of one of those exceedingly virtuous persons who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," admitted that he "gave the boy a poke!" The poke laid the lad's head open, and his *ante-mortem* statement was taken by the Coroner.

In another late case a sergeant of the Eighth Precinct seized a man by the collar and clubbed him across Prince-street into the Station-house, lodging the charge against him that he had "drawn off" to strike him while in the performance of his duty. A gentleman who witnessed the whole occurrence followed over and gave a true version of the case, and all in the neighborhood at the time stood outside of the door were ready to testify to the gross and unprovoked character of the outrage. After a few words the prisoner was permitted to go, and something was said about "a mistake." How would the mistake have been rectified had his head been broken instead of his arm beaten black and blue? If guilty of the charge, why was he suffered to go? If not guilty, why was he clubbed?

Those who think highly of the general efficiency of the Police, sincerely and heartily condemn this attempt to substitute violence for vigilance. In view of the developments which have lately been made of "burning fences," the force should be particularly careful to avoid burning their fingers by the exercise of powers not delegated to them. It must be remembered that the days of the pillory, the whipping-post and all personal punishment are done, and that the policeman has no right to inflict a penalty before trial which the Judge is incompetent to pronounce after it. In Boston it was found necessary to take the revolvers with which policemen were armed away from them, so handy did they become in their use. Let the Commissioners look well to their work, let them impress upon the minds of the force that their clubs are given them for self-protection and not for aggression, giving them to understand, too, in plain terms, that if they abuse the trust by an unnecessary use, their clubs will be taken from them. For policemen are but citizens at best, and it is their first and imperative duty to keep the peace.

The Tax Sales in Florida—Letter from one of the Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wrote you a short letter on the 19th inst., which I hand you with this. After writing it, I concluded, as I was coming to New-York immediately, to present it in person. Since arriving here, I have procured your paper of the 29th of July, which contains the statement of Mr. TRUMAN, to which I suppose you allude in your editorial of the 31st, and it appears that the misstatements and unjust insinuations in your editorial, and in Mr. TRUMAN'S statements, are based upon a statement of L. D. STICKNEY, former Commissioner, a copy of which is embraced and quoted in TRUMAN'S article of the 29th.

I will not trouble myself to deny in detail the falsehoods contained in that article. It is sufficient to say that, so far as they reflect upon my character or conduct as a Commissioner, they are utterly false.

It ought to be sufficient for you and for Mr. TRUMAN to know that the character and official conduct of Mr. STICKNEY have been such that it has been found necessary to remove him from office, and appoint an honest man in his place. Why did not Mr. TRUMAN inform myself and Mr. RICHARDS, the other Commissioner, of the statements and charges of Mr. STICKNEY, and give us an opportunity to rebut them? And again, why did he not publish the statements made by the other Commissioners and clerk? Those statements would have shown that I never had a particle of interest in any purchase at tax sales, or at any other sales in the State of Florida; that I never furnished a cent of money to my son or to any one else to buy with; and that my son made no purchase for himself, except one lot, which has been redeemed, and that I joined in the order of redemption of that lot. His (STICKNEY'S) statement that I said "I was anxious to make something in an honest way," is utterly false. It is a shear fabrication of his own. I understand that he has frequently repeated that statement to different persons.

As to the infamous proposition which he says my son made to him, I know nothing. I have no doubt that that statement is utterly false. Neither my son nor any other person ever made such a proposition to me, nor do I believe that any person would have dared to make the proposition to either of the other Commissioners.

The fact is that Mr. STICKNEY has lent himself to a few malcontents who are not in a position to redeem their property, to disparage the proceedings of the Commissioners, and to create a public opinion that the sales are invalid for the purpose of enabling former owners to remove their property on easy terms. I do not know what consideration he receives, but I do know that the men who are now using him as a tool, despise him, and will cast him aside as soon as they are done using him. As to the alleged irregularities in the assessments, and the refusal to receive taxes unless the owner appeared in person to pay them, all that took place before I was connected with the Commission, and I know nothing about it. Mr. STICKNEY was the legal member of the board, and was more responsible for those proceedings than any other man. He signed the notice that the Commissioners had made the assessment, which he certainly had no business to do, if what he now says is true.

As to the amount of money collected and the expenses of the Commission, the Commissioners are not to blame for not collecting more money. They incurred great expenses in making assessments, and in advertising property for sale, but were directed by the Government not to sell any more. This almost entirely put an end to the collection of the taxes, for the people would not pay when they supposed we could not enforce payment.

Most respectfully yours,
AUSTIN SMITH.

The note of the 19th to which Mr. SMITH refers is merely a reply to the letter of our correspondent published in the TIMES of July 29, and to our comments upon that letter. As Mr. SMITH has since ascertained, both that letter and our comments rested upon official statements made by one of the Government Commissioners, Mr. STICKNEY; and he therefore now very properly directs his reply to that gentleman. We very cheerfully give it a place in our columns, merely remarking that it is scarcely our province to decide between conflicting statements made by Government officials, and that all we can do is to submit both to the public judgment.

We can add, as we do with great pleasure, that we have long known Mr. SMITH as a gentleman of high character, intelligence and integrity, and that we are inclined to place implicit reliance upon any statements he may make from his own knowledge in regard to this or any other matter.

A MASS RATIFICATION MEETING.—A movement is in progress for a grand mass meeting, to ratify the action of the Union Convention at Philadelphia. It ought to be pushed to a speedy consummation. We are confident that nine-tenths of the people of this City give that Convention their cordial approbation. It has nothing to do with political parties, but seeks, solely and exclusively, the speedy and complete restoration of the Union. The people of this City should express their opinion on this subject promptly and with emphasis—and the sooner the better.

The following letter is circulated for signatures:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1866.

To Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. Charles P. Daly, and other Delegates to the National Union Convention, residing in the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We have been highly gratified with the proceedings of the National Convention lately assembled at Philadelphia; we think they have been conducted with admirable discretion and good sense, and cannot fail, in our judgment, to exert a most salutary influence upon the whole country in again uniting the people of all the States and Territories in a common bond of Union, thus restoring substantial peace and prosperity to our beloved country. But to accomplish these results effectually, we suggest that the proceedings of the Convention be followed by popular demonstrations of approval. We take leave, therefore, to recommend that a public meeting of all citizens who are disposed to ratify the proceedings of the great National Convention be forthwith called by the delegates to that body, to be held in the City of New York, at such time and place as the delegates may select. We are, very respectfully.

We have no doubt that the call will be signed by a large number of our most influential citizens, and that the meeting referred to will be held at an early day.

THE CABLE.—The cable, it must be admitted, is doing wonders. We have news this morning from Turin, (Italy,) dated Sunday, Aug. 26. Judging from the time of day at which it was received in the TIMES Office, the dispatch was evidently not more than four or five hours on the way. This is excellent for a beginning. In a very short time we shall hear direct by telegraph from Pekin, in China. The new Chinese Commissioner to the United States will probably send first dispatches by the cable, and become one of its best customers. We are troubled, however, nearly every night with some worthless item by the cable, such as that which we receive from London this morning, informing us that there is nothing new in British politics. There is very seldom anything new in British politics on Sunday; and we should be perfectly content in any case to take the fact for granted, in preference to paying forty pounds sterling for the announcement. Three hundred dollars currency to learn that there is *no* political revolution in England—on a Sabbath afternoon in the middle of the shooting season—may be considered in the light of an extraordinary telegraphic luxury. But the question is whether the money might not be better spent on something else.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF DEAN RICHMOND.—Mr. RICHMOND was slightly easier yesterday, but his relief was not of a nature to justify hopes of recovery. To the inquiries of numerous and anxious friends, his physicians can give no encouragement.

ILLNESS OF ERASTUS CORNING.—Mr. CORNING, whose health has been for some time the occasion of solicitude, was worse on Saturday

GEORGIA.

The Action of the Philadelphia Convention as Viewed at the South—Affairs in Georgia—The Emancipation of the Whites.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

I have just finished the perusal of the able address and declaration of principles put forth by the Philadelphia Convention. Our expectations are more than fulfilled; and now that the gauge has been distinctly thrown down to the Radicals, we shall be interested "lookers-on here in Vienna," until the issue joined between the Unionists and Disunionists shall be determined. We have done all in our power to satisfy the country that we have accepted the result of the war in good faith, and we now rely upon the verdict of the great masses of the North for a recognition of the honesty of our action and intentions. What must have been the scene in the Convention during the reading of the address, when at this distance of place and time it stirs the heart, and brings glowing tears to the eyes of the reader! Mr. RAYMOND has interwoven his name and political course in these questions of the day indissolubly with the history of the United States, and whatever may be the result, whether the unity of the American Republic shall be again restored, or anarchy destroy the beautiful fabric of the Constitution, the address of the Philadelphia Convention will always be held as the embodiment of patriotic desire and effort; and Mr. RAYMOND may, with the satisfaction of HORACE, but with far nobler purpose, exclaim likewise, "*Exegi monumentum perennius ære.*" Yes! brass may be destroyed; but only the annihilation of letters and literature can bury the address and the name of its author in the dust of oblivion.

But now that the issue has been made, what character will the contest assume? This is a grave question, and one that ought to come home to the heart of every man in the North. Once that a people have discovered that the bayonet is more efficacious and decisive than the ballot-box, there is always a disposition in times of high party excitement to resort to force for the maintenance of political sentiments. And this tendency can only be checked by an overwhelming, unmistakable expression of public opinion, so overwhelming as to reduce the minority to a more inconsequent faction. The tone of the Radical Press, and of some prominent Radicals, have recently become so inflammatory that evil may justly be apprehended, unless the Northern masses, in their magnanimity and might, shall emphatically declare against further civil war, and for union, unity and peace. The utopian notion that we were a nation different from other peoples, and too developed to be swayed by the human passions and weaknesses that have ever marked the world's history, has been rudely dispelled by the events of the past six years, and we must now acknowledge that we are after all like other men, and influenced by the same ambitions and impulses. Who of us, on the 4th of July, 1860, could have been led to believe that in less than a year one portion of the United States would have been arrayed in the field against the other, and that for four years and more our fair fields, smiling with every blessing that the hand of a beneficent Creator and the industry of man could bestow, would literally be moistened with the blood of our bravest and best, in support of opposite political views of the Constitution? And yet we have lived to see it, and even to see more, to see one portion of our people—God grant that they may be very few!—so envenomed by the malignity of the war and the rancor of political partisanship, as to trample upon the Constitution, upon justice, upon manly dealing and the memory of the past, and seek to hold in the bonds of subjugation the descendants of those sires who with their fathers endured the sufferings of the Revolutionary War, and shared the disasters and glory of 1812-15. We have seen all this, and is it therefore folly or weakness to apprehend danger at the hands of an unscrupulous party, who neither regard truth in their statements nor right in their plans and purposes? And here, as a Georgian, let me thank you for your acute and prompt exposition of the *Tribune's* garbled extracts from Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON's report, and your defence of Georgia's position. Can such a persistent system of misrepresentation as that pursued by the *Tribune* continue much longer to deceive the Northern public? If that paper be a true type of Radical principles, we may justly conclude that the party will stick at nothing it dare do to accomplish its ends.

Our weather continues delightfully cool, and with the exception of some cholera among the negroes in the suburbs, we are healthy. Though business is somewhat slack, the preparations for it the coming Fall are going on with much activity. Some of our leading dry goods houses are enlarging and ornamenting their establishments; and improvements of many kinds are in progress or being projected. What a great difference it makes, this not being able to put money in negroes. Here old ricketty huts are being pulled down, and handsome brick and stone edifices going up in their stead. And in Atlanta they are actually talking of building an Opera House, and I hear they have already $70,000 subscribed toward it. The white men of the South may well rejoice over emancipation. It was not so much the negro that was freed as the masters, and though for a time difficulty and hardships must follow the sudden shock given to our social system, yet there is not an intelligent man in the State who does not congratulate himself that the idol Slavery, as Gov. WISE properly terms it, has been wrested from us. From the evidences of progress around me, it is apparent that this city will advance more in the next five years than she could have done in the next fifty under the old system. It is, as you are aware, perhaps, one of the most beautiful cities of the continent, with its water works, gas, &c., its many open squares and pretty parks, and its noble trees shading the streets, so many and so grand, many of them, as to have gained for Savannah the title of the "Forest City." But there are some things wanted yet to make it a paradise. As, for example, a good washing establishment, where clothes could be done up well and cheaply. We pay now one dollar and a half per dozen; and, should your colored freedwoman bring them all in—which, unfortunately, is not certainly the case, you are too often at a loss to know in what kind of water they were washed—whether it was dirty water, or whether the linen may have been dusted after washing. And then the—what they call—starching, and the ironing! It sometimes makes a patient man wish that all the darkies were in Africa, if not in a hotter place. This is a real, universal want throughout the city. Now, let some of your enterprising men, who understand the business, turn that suggestion over in their minds.

Again, we want a first class hotel in the upper part of the city, free from the noise and the nuisances of down town, where all the hotels now are; a hotel clean and comfortable, with white servants, a good cook, and a host that understands how a first class Broadway hotel should be kept. Such an one, in the upper part of the city, would be filled Winter and Summer, and would retain many of the wanderers from the North who come South to avoid the snows and wintry blasts of their own homes.

And then, again, we want a good newspaper. We have none at present that properly represents the city and our community, and that wields that influence throughout the State that the press of its commercial city should exercise.

If you can help to supply these wants, I may by-and-by tell you of some more.

In your issue of the 16th I read with interest and pleasure the letter of your "Veteran Observer," as I do all of his instructive communications. And I would invite his attention to Brunswick, Ga., as a more profitable Atlantic outlet for the West than Norfolk, considering its magnificent harbor, fine bar, topographical relations to New-York and the already great Northern commercial marts, and its bearing upon trade with the West India Islands and South America. All that we want is about one hundred and twenty miles to put Brunswick in railroad communication with the West, and that completed, we think that we shall have in our Empire State the Empire Southern City. I have not time now to go into the detail of Brunswick's advantages, the ample water over her bar for the largest ships, or the ample accommodations inside, or to elaborate an argument in her behalf. But I would ask "Veteran Observer" to put one foot of his compasses at Cincinnati, and, extending the other to Brunswick, sweep a circle from that point. I think he will find matter for thought in that proposed Southern outlet for Western commerce; or, better, let him sweep a circle from St. Louis, as a centre, and let him consider, too, that there are no shoals or banks endangering the approach to Brunswick, and the directness of great circle navigations. Some day I may take up Brunswick as my leader.

GEORGIA.

VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia Convention—How the Action of the Southern Delegates is Viewed at the South—Comments of the Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

The dolphin that Mr. DICKENS supposed to be the inhabitant of a sentry box could not have been more astonished at the strangeness of his surroundings than were the people of this vicinage when first apprised of the nature and scope of the resolutions adopted at Philadelphia. When the news was flashed over the wires on Thursday evening, the first sensation was an intense and bewildering astonishment, leaving newspapers and people wandering as in the gloom of night, not rightly knowing where they were or what they were doing. The action of the Convention, and especially of the Southern delegates, was so thoroughly national, recognized so absolutely the full results of the war, that the members who expected an *ante bellum* performance when extreme Southern ideas dictated platforms and ruled Conventions, had good cause to be lost in surprise. The newspapers of this city, and of the State generally, in that first moment caviled somewhat at the platform and doubted its acceptability to any considerable portion of the Southern people. That nearly the entire press have since reversed its position on the question and now tender the platform a support that differs widely in degree and earnestness, but is observable in nearly all, is no ground whereon to base a charge against the Southern people or press of present insincerity or momentary factiousness. That some are pretending a zeal they do not feel is undoubtedly true and that many wish circumstances were such that they would not be obliged to support the platform at all, is no less so, but neither can be justly said of people or press as a whole. At first they were simply surprised; they had only a telegraphic version of the resolutions and no word whatever of the address. They had no information as to the spirit pervading the Convention, and the tone at first adopted toward its action was the result more of a misconception of its exact purport than of dissatisfaction with the actual action itself.

The general feeling can be best illustrated by citing a particular instance. The Charlottesville *Chronicle* is one of the ablest as it has been one of the soundest journals in the State, and I fully expected that it would come at once and heartily in support of the resolutions. But even the *Chronicle* shared in the universal bewilderment, and spoke at first in terms of the strongest condemnation. In its last issue, however, the *Chronicle* had recovered its serenity, and speaks thus:

> "We, in our issue of Saturday last, spoke with much warmth on the ninth resolution, and characterized it as 'an insult to the Southern people.'
>
> Reflection has satisfied us that we spoke inconsiderately, and as we wish to leave on record no unjust imputations of ours on the Convention or the Southern gentlemen who acquiesced in this resolution, we take occasion to recall our language, and to give the reasons which influence us to do so."

In giving these reasons, and in a general review of the whole platform, the *Chronicle* makes an irrefutable argument in favor of an earnest and hearty support of the principles declared by the Convention. Of the other papers of the State that have spoken in strong support of the platform, although in different grades of zeal, are the *Dispatch*, *Examiner*, *Whig*, and *Times*, of this city; the *Index*, and *Express*, of Petersburgh; the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, the Fredericksburgh *Leader*, the Loudon *Mirror*, the Danville *News*, and Alexandria *Gazette*.

Only two papers in the State (except the Radical Disunion *Journal* at Alexandria) are openly making war upon the resolutions, these being the *Enquirer*, of this city, and the Lynchburgh *Republican*. Both these papers are exceedingly solicitous about what they call "Southern honor," considering themselves more rightfully its custodians than the men who bore the brunt of battle in the late war. It is to this gentry that the *Dispatch* gives its attention this morning in the following style:

> "The very scrupulous and wonderfully conscientious editors who deem it so very essential to their fame through the 'wide world' and to the general well-being of mankind that their objections to the Philadelphia Convention platform should be daily made known to an admiring generation, have fully vindicated themselves, and the globe revolves a little more smoothly on its axis. It is now to be hoped that they are content, since their honor and universal fame are adjusted, and the expectations of the whole human race are fully satisfied.
>
> The importance of these gentlemen is fully appreciated, and the public have been very attentive to their proper self-righteousness and perpendicularness. Now, Gen. DICK TAYLOR of Louisiana, Gen. MCGOWAN of South Carolina, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Col. THOMAS S. FLOURNOY of Halifax, a member of the Convention, and that very much wounded and gallant Colonel, WITHERS of Lynchburgh, now turned editor, together with many other men who bravely defended their country, and proved their faith by periling their lives in a hundred battles, yielded most gracefully, for the good of their country, their sensitiveness touching mainly the admission of facts they could not deny. Indeed, we may assert, that that man of peerless fame, spotless reputation and unsurpassed patriotism, ROBERT E. LEE, may be put in the same category. But then these are very unimportant persons, very 'small potatoes' compared with the high-mettled editors whose indignant virtues and rampant honor prompt to the daily repudiation of the platform. It is a consolation, that while these soldier-men of blunted perceptions and dull-edged honor have shown little reluctance to betray their country, these brave editors who are ready at a moment's warning to sacrifice for their country those valuable lives of theirs which they have saved for the present occasion, have stood manfully by their land, and are determined that they will not give up even a sentiment, though the surrender may restore equal rights to the South and lift her up from the dust and desolation of poverty. They are men of 'sentiment,' and how wrong was Sir Peter Teazle when, in a moment of passion, he exclaimed as to Joseph Surface, 'Damn his sentiments!' These are much better things than peace, and quiet, and order, and rights, and a nation's prosperity—just as much as are the noble gentlemen who entertain them above the military persons we have referred to in the eyes of the nation!"

A gratifying result of the labors of the Convention is the heartfelt gratification with which they are regarded by the distinctive Unionists—the men who have always believed in and declared these principles, and who, having struggled in them during the last eighteen months, now have the supreme satisfaction of seeing them adopted by the mass of the people.

I can conclude, then, this hasty glance at the reception of the work at Philadelphia with the remark that the work there accomplished, so far as this State is concerned, has been the creation of a patriotic national party that will be omnipotent in the politics of the Old Dominion for years to come. I say this with a full knowledge of what it is I say, and I believe I state no more than truth.

E. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler on National Politics.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 26.

At a political meeting at Gloucester last evening, Gen. BUTLER was one of the speakers. The *Herald's* dispatch says:

Gen. BUTLER, on being introduced, said that the issues now before the country were the same, substantially, as those of 1860, and in this connection he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the rebellion, and the part taken by the Southern States in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their rebellion they had forfeited their property, their rights and their lives, if rebels were hanged, which, unfortunately, he said, they were not. Passing on, he spoke of the failure of the Southern Representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal man to Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they had secured a representation they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways, and it is the intention of loyal people to know by what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the fighting, he said, who are to do the settling. Gen. BUTLER characterized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled, and said that the delegates from neither section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New-Orleans riot, and read a portion of the correspondence relating to it, and said the whole tenor of President JOHNSON's dispatches to Gen. SHERIDAN was to gloss over the terrible affair. If this state of things cannot be altered, the General continued, we will march once more, and woe to him who opposes us! In considering the constitutional amendments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was not in favor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of free and impartial suffrage, and he would try by every means in his power, in whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech, the General said that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress, they will have their work of the last four years to do over again.

The General was frequently applauded during his speech, and at the close was honored with three cheers.

CANADA.

Excursion of the Press Association—A Slight from the Governor-General—Seeing the Sights—Montmorency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

The Press Association, to the number of over one hundred and twenty, including ladies, left Montreal last evening and arrived here this morning. Before starting His Excellency the Governor-General came on board, amid the joyful acclamations of an immense multitude of persons assembled to greet him on his arrival from Ottawa, whence he came by the steamer *Banshee*, shooting down the Lachine Rapids, and passing under the Victoria Bridge. The wharf in front of the steamboat was lined with troops, composed of the Twenty-third Fusiliers, the Guides, known as His Excellency's Body Guard, and an Artillery Company. The *Banshee* ran alongside the *Quebec*; His Excellency stepped across the latter, and going on the wharf was received by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him with an address of welcome, to which he made a suitable response. The departure of the boat was delayed half an hour, and a salute of nine guns fired as she moved away. The members of the Press Association desired to present an address to His Excellency on the boat, and intimated their wish to Mr. GODLEY, his private Secretary, who returned an answer that the address could not be received on the boat, but His Excellency would be happy to receive it at the time of the Quebec Corporation presenting theirs. As the thing was spontaneous, the members of the Association naturally felt that either the Governor or his Secretary had put a slight upon them, and a meeting was hastily convened with the object of eliciting an opinion upon the subject. The unanimous expression was against presenting the address at Quebec. The party had parceled out the time at their command, and could not afford to await the convenience of His Excellency. Hon. NARCISSE BELLEAU, the Premier of the Government, and Col. MONCK accompanied His Excellency, Hon. Mr. CARTIER, the Attorney-General East, simply seeing the Governor on board. Hon. Mr. CANCHON and Hon. JOHN ROSE were also present. The refusal of His Excellency, as given through Mr. GODLEY, caused quite a flutter of indignation for a time, but the Association considered they had sufficiently asserted their dignity in declining to proceed further in the matter, although the address had been drawn up. The *Quebec* had a large number of passengers, but as she is a commodious vessel, one of the largest and best afloat in American waters, there was no crowding. The party enjoying themselves, and a party of vocalists being on board, an impromptu concert was arranged, which passed off with much *éclat*. At 7 o'clock this morning the steamer reached her wharf at Quebec, where His Excellency the Governor-General was received in due form and presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation. He afterwards drove to his residence at Spencer Wood.

SIGHT SEEING.

The entire party connected with the Press Association went to the St. Louis Hotel, and after breakfast proceeded to view the different points of interest about the city. Durham Terrace, then the Grand Battery, Laval College and the city were done on foot, and in time for all to partake of lunch at 1 o'clock. The Citadel was the chief place of attraction. No one can form the least conception of the strength of the place by a look at the exterior. Passing up the slope from St. Louis-street, you are at once between walls and bastions of great dimensions. For the space of several hundred yards you go among a labyrinth of fortifications, and finally enter the great square, which is a parade-ground for the troops, and contains the garrison, the whole surrounded by a high wall, upon which, at intervals, are placed heavy guns, two of them Armstrongs of great size. The quantity of balls piled in the city is very great, and shows that there has been no neglect in providing for any emergency that may occur. The Rifle Brigade, the crack regiment of the service, are stationed here. Their splendid band played in the Square, as our party passed through. Views from the city were obtained from various points, groups of the visitors being shown over the place by non-commissioned officers, an order having been first obtained from the Colonel, and the men being detailed to wait upon the party and explain everything as they passed along. About an hour was occupied in seeing the Citadel. The party next proceeded in carriages to the Plains of Abraham, where stands the monument to WOLFE, on the very spot where the warrior fell. Boys disposing of so-called diamonds and old coat buttons are a great nuisance here, for they clamber up the carriages, and are very annoying. The diamonds are pieces of glass, and the buttons—supposed to have been shot from the coats of soldiers in the memorable battle, more than a century ago, and picked up on the spot—are cut from old military coats.

THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

Lunch having been partaken of, the party started for the Falls of Montmorency, eight miles from the city, in close carriages and caleches. The drive was most delightful, and all enjoyed it. The country through which the road leads most of the way is highly cultivated, being principally gardens and small fields for raising vegetables to supply the wants of the city. The Beaufort Lunatic Asylum is on the route, but no time was found to visit it; and the party, being desirous of returning by 4 o'clock, hurried on. The French Canadian houses, neatly whitewashed, and a thriving garden near each, attracted the attention of those who had never seen them before. In one place it was observed that the owner of a small lot had been unable to confine his vegetables to his garden, for a pumpkin-vine had actually crept over the fence, and large pumpkins were growing from it by the road-side. The people here raise great quantities of cabbage and onions, the latter being a favorite with the French Canadians. A sharp drive brought the visitors to the Falls of Montmorency, or rather to a small tavern kept by a French Canadian, who has shut off the falls from view, and charges twenty-five cents for permission to see them. The money is well spent, indeed; for you are led down a wooden stairway to a platform, from which you obtain a splendid view of the rapids and falls. There is no grander object in nature than these falls, which are higher than Niagara, only a smaller volume of water passing over them. The scenery around, too, is truly magnificent. The writer of this once visited the falls in Winter, when the spray from the falls formed into a cone or pyramid nearly two hundred feet high, from the summit of which persons descended on toboggins supplied by French Canadians; to-day what a different aspect it presented. The roar of the cataract was deafening to those near it, and gazing into the chasm below, the spray rose up, and the sun shining through it formed a beautiful rainbow. The sight was well worth all the trouble in reaching it, and it is surprising that more people do not visit it. Just above the cataract, on each side, stand high stone pillars, which were once the supports of a suspension bridge that gave way very suddenly, only a few moments after a man in a cart had passed over it. Another object of interest was the natural steps, about a mile above the falls. The entrance to the spot had been blocked up in anticipation of our visit, and a notice put up warning all trespassers to keep off the ground. A Frenchman, who could not understand a word of English, stood at this gate, and refused admittance except at 12½ cents per head. One of the party found his way across the fence, and walking up to the gate took it off its hinges, to the evident disgust of the Frenchman, who afterward consented, seeing too great a crowd, to admit the party free of charge. A wilder or more romantic scene it would scarcely be possible to find than that around the natural steps. It must have taken ages to scoop out the rocks, though the river runs at a depth of from thirty to forty feet. For a long distance the river seems as if a passage for it had been quarried through the rock, while on one side the rock rises fully one hundred feet, where it terminates by being crowned with trees and flowers of varied hues; and on the other side, for a width of about sixty feet, there is a rocky causeway, along which one descends by naturally formed steps. The party lingered around the romantic place for some time, and, returning to the carriages, reached Quebec again in time to dine at 5 o'clock. At 7 all, with the exception of about fifteen, took the return train to Montreal, and left the Grand Trunk wharf amid the joyous acclamations of the assembled crowd. Those who remained left next morning for the Saguenay River.

This ended the finest excursion the Press Association ever had, and which was more largely attended than any previous one. Such meetings cannot fail to produce a good effect. In fact, the good results are evident, for the Press of Upper Canada, since the establishment of the Association, has been greatly improved in tone, and one hardly sees a bitter word said in newspaper against the conduct of another, as was too frequently the case some years ago.

G.

AMUSEMENTS.

As the city refills with its customary throng, as the cool nights draw nigh and the awful moment that indicates "the season" approaches, the places of amusement are freshened up, new programmes are put forth, all manner of attractive and seductive promises are made, and the flattering tale of annual hope is told to a credulous public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT begins the twelfth week of his summer engagement. He has not been so successful pecuniarily this year as he was last, but that is accounted for by the number of competitors for public patronage. Last summer Wallack's ran alone for some weeks—this summer nearly all the houses have been open. Mr. MOSS deems it wise to retain the somewhat familiar drama of "Shamus O'Brien" on the bills for the week.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM's drama will be given each night this week; on Friday the author takes his farewell benefit, and on Saturday the Summer season closes. A new drama by Mr. WATSON will be presented on the following Monday, at which time Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD will make his first appearance before a New-York audience.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A new minstrel troupe have taken this pleasant hall, and under the management of Mr. BUDWORTH, himself, one of the oldest and best known of all the corky band, will open this evening. The *personnel* of the company embraces many strong and popular names.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Lecture Room prospers. The Fox Brothers continue their pantomimic entertainments twice daily, while the Happy Family and the human curiosities are lively, and on exhibition at all hours of the day from sunrise to midnight. The collection of skins, horns, tusks and fangs, formerly belonging to Mr. GORDON CUMMING, the lion-killer, is really curious, instructive and entertaining.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—On Saturday night a new theatre will be opened by MARK SMITH and LEWIS BAKER. The edifice was once occupied by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's congregation, then by Miss LUCY RUSHTON, and now having passed into other hands and changed entirely its appearance internally and externally, is what it never was before, attractive. It is the intention of Messrs. SMITH and BAKER to make their theatre entirely a place of comedy, burlesque and light operas. Mr. EICHBERG, for many years leader at the Boston Museum, the composer of the comic operas so successful last Spring, has been engaged, and this is regarded as evidence of the completeness which the managers propose to secure in every department. Mrs. GOMERSALL, a lady of intelligence and versatility, with an excellent and well cultivated voice, will sustain the principal roles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is gratifying to announce a steady progress in the rebuilding of the Academy of Music. Mr. KINGSLAND, the active director of affairs, feels confident that by the 1st of February the house will be ready for occupation. The plan followed in the new building is essentially the same as in the old house, but more attention will be paid to the accoustic qualities, and the seats will be so arranged as to offer a full view of the stage from all parts of the house. The amphitheatre will be partly removed, and the entire house will be made much more solid than the old one. Suffice it to say that the floor for the parquet and balcony is entirely finished, and the beams for the first tier are already lot into the walls. The architect does not intend to erect the outer walls before he commences to construct the inner frame, but will proceed simultaneously with the inner and outer parts of the house. The west side of the building has been covered by a wooden structure which extends to the edge of the sidewalk, and in which the stage carpenters labor at the scenery. Evidently everything means work; and if it were not for the repeated strikes of the workmen, who seem to labor under the impression that every now and then a demand for higher wages is necessary to the existence of a working man, everything would be well. As it is, there is no doubt that all that enterprise can suggest or enforce will be done to insure the early completion of the house.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This pleasant resort has been closed so long that old stagers began to wonder if Mr. WHEATLY had forgotten them. But during the past two months great changes have been made. The old stage has been replaced by a new one—with all the modern London and Paris improvements. It is especially what may be called a "trick" stage. There is not a trap or opening visible over its entire surface, and yet every foot of the planking may be made to open and swallow anything from a walking-stick to a house. This also without a cut. The earth beneath it has been dug away to the depth of 23 feet, so that a scene of that height can be made to disappear at a second's notice. The space under the stage resembles a small forest; it is crowded with columns and beams, each of which performs another office besides supporting the flooring, and has its important part to play in the mechanism of the stage. Every inch of this flooring may be made to slide out of sight like a telescope, and every one of these beams may be unlatched and lifted out of place and thus leave the space behind the curtain a huge cavity, for the reception of a monster tank of water in which a ship might be floated. On the 3d of September, the "Black Cook" will be produced at this theatre with all the splendor and magnificence that the combined brain and purse of author and manager can devise. The ballet troupe of Messrs. PALMER & JARETT will constitute an important element, and if it as successful as their rehearsals would indicate, the public will have the privilege of witnessing a spectacle such as has never been shown on a New-York stage.

THALIA THEATRE.—Under the management of Messrs. HAERTING & METHUEN, the Thalia Theatre, formerly Wood's, will be opened on the 2d of September. Mr. BOGUMIL DAVISON, a German tragedian of reputation, is engaged there, and has arrived in the City. Madame SCHELLER will doubtless contribute the charm of her personations to the general delights of this new and welcome enterprise.

STEINWAY'S NEW MUSIC HALL.—In spite of the extraordinary cupidity of our foreign-born bricklayers, who insist that four dollars a day are by no means equal to their native potato and whisky, the new Music Hall of Messrs. STEINWAY makes rapid progress toward the sky and completion. The hall will be finished in the early part of November, when the Philharmonics, the Bateman Concerts, and THOMAS' *soirees* will be given there.

ITALIAN OPERA—FRENCH THEATRE.—Mr. DRAPER's Italian Opera Company gave on Saturday evening, at the French Theatre, "The Barber of Seville." The house was packed; the audience expectant. Musicians are curious creatures, and some of them are fond of money; several of Mr. DRAPER's orchestra were so very fond of it that they demanded payment for their services in advance, and as the treasurer was too busy to attend to them, they left in high dudgeon. Under this disadvantageous state of affairs, the director labored and the opera suffered. Mme. BOSCHETTI, who is a very estimable and lovely lady, sang well and acted better. The entire performance was creditable, under the circumstances. To-night the opera will be repeated, and we trust the gentlemen of the fiddle and the bow will be brought to terms, so that the orchestra can be somewhat balanced.

RISTORI.—Mr. GRAU announces this morning that this great tragedienne and her suite of forty-five persons, will take passage for this port on the first of September. She will begin a series of eighteen performances at the French Theatre on the 21st or 24th of September. She will also play in Brooklyn once a week for six consecutive weeks.

HANLON BROTHERS.—These versatile gymnasts continue this week at Wood's Theatre. Their programme is diversified and entertaining.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Jewess" and the "Handsome Husband," are on the lengthy and interesting programmes of the Bowery for this evening.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. HARRISON will introduce early in September a wonderful magician by the name of HARTZ, who has been astonishing the credulists at London by his illusions and trickeries.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Brooklyn is fast becoming popular with managers and stars. Since the advent of Mr. BEECHER's new organ the amusement caterers seem to have become wild in their calculations of profit. We learn that the Academy of Music is engaged for almost every night during the season. MARETZEK's season begins on the 10th of October, and lasts through the 11th, 12th and 13th. On the 1st, 5th, and 6th of November, he visits Brooklyn with his troupe a second time, and on the 27th of November, the regular subscription season (nine nights) of Italion Opera begins, alternating with the performances at Winter Garden, and ending on the 1st of January, 1867. The company then goes to Boston until the 1st of February, when it returns and begins another season of nine nights in the Brooklyn Academy. A French Opera Company has secured the house for the 26th of October, and will continue giving a performance once a week until the 1st of May, 1867. Concerning English opera there is nothing definite, no nights having been secured as yet, although it is probable that the Richings troupe, comprising most of the artists of last season's troupe, will give several performances at least for the benefit of the Brooklyn public. The first performance in the house for the season will be the opening of TAYLEURE & STUART's company on the 4th and 6th of September, with MAGGIE MITCHELL as the "bright particular star," and another performance by the same company on the 15th. On the 24th, 25th and 26th of September VESTVALI will do the sensational dramatic with fine support, and immediately after her engagement Manager GRAU will play his trump card—the Italian tragedienne, RISTORI, who performs before Brooklyn audiences on the nights of Nov. 27 and 29, and Oct. 2, 9, 18, 20 and 23. The off nights, from Nov. 26 up to Jan. 4, have been secured by TAYLEURE & STUART for the display of metropolitan stars, novelties and specialties in the theatrical line. The "legitimate" will be attended to in good part, EDWIN BOOTH leading off under their management in a tragic season of three nights. The building will be occupied for the first rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society on Oct. 3, and for the first concert on the 27th. The performances will then continue, as usual, throughout the season. On the 24th of October the Young Men's Christian Association will give their first concert in the Academy. On the 19th of November a series of popular concerts, vocal and instrumental, introducing to the public new artists of merit, or such as may prove "all the rage" among musical connoisseurs, will be begun under the management of Mr. LAFAYETTE HARRISON, of Irving Hall. These concerts will be given on every Monday evening during the season up to the 1st of April. From this brief *résumé*, gathered from the Brooklyn announcements, it will be seen that the Heights are well cared for at last. We learn from Mr. WEIR, the indoor manager of the Academy, that the CALLYOS are painting fifteen new sets of scenery and entirely rejuvenating the old. It was quite time.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Mrs. CONWAY reopens her pretty little place on Saturday, September 1, with "Everybody's Friend."

CALIFORNIA MINES.

Increased Confidence in the Quartz Lodes—Extent of the Quartz Belt—Advantages in Developing the State Mines.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following interesting information:

"We observe in our interior exchanges frequent reports of the sale of quartz lodes, in whole or in part, at cash prices ranging from $50,000 to $500,000. As these heavy sales are nearly all made to citizens of our State who are presumed to be more familiar with practical mining than Eastern parties, they indicate both a strong confidence in the value of our home veins, and a growing tendency to home investments. Only a few years ago, quartz mining was a feeble interest in California, developed profitably at only a few localities, and eclipsed in general estimation at first by the more easily worked placer mines, next by the famous silver lodes of other regions. The first cash investments made on a large scale were by inexperienced foreigners, to a great extent, who oftener failed than succeeded, discouraging by their failures investment and prospecting by others. There were a few Californians who dared to put a fortune into a quartz lode. Experience and confidence came slowly, mainly through the labors of small associations having but little capital. Washoe silver mining, with all its blunders and rascalities, has been serviceable to our home quartz interest by revealing some improved processes, and by teaching us to shun extravagance and speculation. It also instructed large numbers of our returned miners in the general characteristics of mineral lodes, so that the reaction in Washoe was followed by a period of discovery and development in California.

The extent to which the area of the quartz fields in our State has been enlarged since 1860 is hardly realized by the public. Prior to that time the productive quartz belt was popularly thought to be quite narrow, and confined to a few of the central counties. Outside of the most intelligent circles, it was not supposed that we had any vein mines worth working except auriferous quartz. Subsequent explorations have revealed the fact that the field of our vein mines is coextensive in length and breadth with the great mountain chain of the State; that it embraces also, to a considerable extent, the lesser mountains that front the ocean, and that it includes a great variety of minerals, but especially gold, silver and copper. The width of the quartz belt in the Sierra Nevada has not been measured nor carefully estimated, but it undoubtedly extends from the outer edge of the foothills to the summit levels, a distance varying from sixty to eighty miles in a direct line; while its length, from the northern to the southern border of the State, is about six hundred miles.

It is to be regretted that there are no statistics accessible by which to exhibit the number and extent of the lodes that have been discovered and occupied, the number of companies and mills in operation, the amount of capital invested, and the aggregate product in gold and other metals. Such statistics would, I am confident, reveal the quartz interest of California in a most extensive and prosperous condition, and it is a great fault in our legislation that no adequate method for obtaining them has been devised. But we learn enough from the rapid multiplication of districts, from the frequently published yields in gold and copper especially, and from the repeated sales of lodes at high figures to our own citizens, to know that vein mining in our State is rapidly taking precedence of placer mining, and establishing itself as a permanent, legitimate, safe and remunerative industry. It still has its incidental excitements and temptations to speculative overdoing, but these are not and never can be equal to the great furors created by Washoe, and are perhaps no more remarkable or injurious than the excitements and speculative tendencies discernible in the more sober walks of trade and commerce. Indeed, trade and mining now go almost hand in hand, for we observe that many of the heaviest investments in California quartz are made by citizens of San Francisco, who, after many losses and deceptions elsewhere, are turning with new faith and energy to the development of mineral resources at home.

There are certain facts not yet mentioned which strengthen the growing popularity of California vein mines. Many of them have been worked to a depth of many hundred feet without signs of depreciation or exhaustion. Contrary to a theory once advanced by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, they do not decrease in productiveness as they increase in depth, but on the contrary the ore streak is commonly found to widen, if it does not always grow richer; and we believe no California company has yet gone far enough to ascertain when the mere increase in the cost of working consequent upon the increase of depth, overbalances the gross yield of a vein originally profitable. It was thought at one time that with great depth would come an accumulation of water, involving a cost for pumping alone in excess of the gross yield, or making pumping impossible; but a majority of our mines are so situated that they can be drained by tunnels to a depth reaching many hundreds—and in numerous instances thousands of feet. The excavation of great drain tunnels is, in nearly all the best quartz districts, thoroughly practicable, and will be successfully prosecuted whenever necessary, through a combination of interests and capital, if not as a matter of independent enterprise. The most of our vein mines are situated in close proximity to the finest timber. The gold and silver ores are usually free from base metals, and can be worked at a cost far below that required in any other mining territory on this coast. Further than this, the mountains in which they are found contain large quantities of arable land, and are finely adapted to settlement for agricultural purposes, abound in beautiful scenery, and possess a wholesome and agreeable climate. Up to an altitude of three or four thousand feet all the products of the lower valleys can be produced, and as nigh as from five to eight thousand feet, in the region of deep Winter snows, all the products of the Northern States can be successfully grown, and permanent towns be maintained.

We expect our home mines will continue to increase in favor, and account it a fortunate circumstance that their management is mainly in the hands of an experienced class of our own citizens, whose past success has been earned here, and whose continued success will promote most directly the welfare of the communities in which they have cast their lot and invested their means."

The Atlantic Cable and the Scientific Association.

During the recent session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Buffalo, by order of the Standing Committee, the President of the Association forwarded to the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by way of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, expressive of their gratification at the completion of this great work the following dispatch:

BUFFALO, Aug. 20, 1866.

The President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science sends cordial greeting to the President of the British Association, and sincerely trusts that the day is not far distant when science and religion shall have subdued the world, and bound together the whole human race in one common brotherhood.

F. A. P. BARNARD,
Prest. Am. Asso. Adv't of Science.

The following preamble and resolutions, prepared by Prof. JOY, of Columbia College, New-York, were also reported to the Association by the Standing Committee, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The grand achievement by which science, in its union with art, has made the year 1866 forever memorable—the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable—affords a triumphant solution of a most intricate scientific and practical problem, and demands an expression on the part of this Association of the admiration and satisfaction with which they regard this happy consummation; be it therefore

Resolved, That the energy, perseverance and skill displayed by the originators and promoters of this great work, and preëminently by our distinguished countryman, CYRUS W. FIELD, are worthy of all honor, and have secured the lasting gratitude of all such as love science, or desire the intellectual and material advancement of the human race.

Resolved, That the ingenuity of the electricians whose profound scientific investigations have contributed to the success of this grand experiment, the sagacity and skill of the engineers and mechanicians who have overcome the formidable mechanical difficulties which have attended its execution, the patience and fidelity of the laborers by whom the great ocean girdle was prepared, and the steady seamanship of the officers and crews of the *Great Eastern* and her attendant vessels, by which it was laid in its sub marine bed, entitle them to receive the hearty thanks of this Association, and of all the inhabitants of the two continents which they have bound together into one.

OBITUARY.

Col. Joseph Weydemeyer, of St. Louis.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 22.

With peculiar regret we record the death of Col. JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER, the County Auditor, another victim of the prevalent sickness.

Col. WEYDEMEYER was a native of Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia. Early in life he became an artillery officer, and served with credit in the Prussian army, at the same time with Gen. WILLICH, since so distinguished in our own national army. Col. WEYDEMEYER subsequently devoted his pen to the liberal cause, as assistant editor of a paper at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but after the unsuccessful issue of the revolution of 1848 left Germany with the throng of patriot exiles and located at London. Thence he corresponded with the *Reformer*, a leading German Radical paper of New-York. Arriving in New-York in 1851, he was associate editor in the conduct of the *Reformer*, in company with KELLNER, now of the Philadelphia *Democrat*. From New-York Col. WEYDEMEYER went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged for some time as civil engineer. He next became engaged at Chicago in editing the *Stimme des Volkes*, or *Voice of the People*, the organ of the German Workingmen's Association of Chicago. About seven years ago he took up his residence at St. Louis, and at the breaking out of the war abandoned the pen for the sword, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Missouri Artillery, commanded by Col. ALMSTEDT.

In 1863 he was associated with Dr. HILLGAERTNER in editing the *Neue Zeit*, but on the call for more regiments became Colonel of the Forty-first Missouri Infantry, which regiment was assigned to guard the city, and Col. WEYDEMEYER for a long time held the position and faithfully discharged the duties of commandant of the post of St. Louis.

Col. WEYDEMEYER was a gentleman of modest pretension and kind disposition, a gallant soldier, an able writer, of strict integrity and honor, and devoted to the elevation of the laboring classes. His favorite theme was the economy of labor and the improvement of the condition of the working men. Of indomitable industry, he was, up to the end of his life, in addition to his official duties, engaged in writing and publishing essays on his favorite topics connected with the labor question.

He had scarcely passed the prime of life, being about forty-eight years of age, but a flowing gray beard gave him a somewhat older appearance. A wife and two children, with a large circle of warmly-attached friends, mourn his departure.

Accidental Death of Wm. A. Beach at Saratoga.

From the Troy Press, Aug. 25.

This morning our citizens were startled by the announcement, which came by telegraph, that Mr. WILLIAM A. BEACH, Jr., of this city, had received a fatal wound in the head by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun. At 11:30 this morning he breathed his last. The facts relative to this sad occurrence are as follows: Last evening, the deceased went to Saratoga, intending to go into the country, on a shooting excursion to-day. This morning he started in a wagon, carrying his gun with him. When just outside of the village, the gun fell out of the wagon, and the hammer striking something, the discharge went off. The ball entered the forehead of Mr. B., passing through the brain and lodging back of the eyes. He was immediately afterward conveyed to the village, where every effort was made to save his life. He expired as above stated.

On hearing of the fearful accident, MILES BEACH, LETI SMITH and Dr. BONTECOU started for Saratoga in a carriage. It is doubtful if they reached there until after his death.

This sad occurrence had occasioned a feeling of the most profound sorrow in all hearts. The deceased was just twenty-five years of age to-day. He was the idol of a large circle of friends and of loving parents. His future was certainly a bright one, as he was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability for one of his years. He was also an excellent speaker. For some time past he has been associated with Mr. T. BANKER in the practice of the law. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely death. His remains will probably be brought down this evening.

Death of Prof. John A. Porter.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 26.

Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, of this city, died yesterday, aged 43 years. Prof. PORTER was a native of Catskill, New York, and was from 1852 to 1864 Professor of Chemistry at Yale College. His funeral takes place on Tuesday.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

WHEELING, West Va., Sunday, Aug. 26.

The following gentlemen are appointed delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists on the 3d of September: Gov. BOREMAN, Senators WILLEY and VAN WINKLE, and Gens. KELLEY, HARRIS, DUVALL, LIGHTBURN and STROTHER, ("Porte Crayon.")

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The official mortality report from seventeen cemeteries for the week ending Friday give a total of 1,156 interments, 918 of which were by cholera, four cemeteries having failed to report. As the returns from the City Cemetery include only the deaths in the city hospitals, it is estimated that only 1,300 deaths from cholera actually occurred during the week. No report has been received for Saturday. The Sanitary Commission reports that the cholera has ceased as an epidemic in the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards; but this is not confirmed by the medical authorities.

The Schutzenfest at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 26.

The German Schutzen Society hold their grand annual festival to-morrow, at their fine Park, near the eastern boundary of the city. The festivities will be initiated with a procession of Schutzen Societies, escorting the King of the Schutzenfest of last year in his chariot. At the Park various elegant prizes will be contended for. Delegations from the New-York, Philadelphia and Washington societies are expected to attend.

A Reconstruction Item.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

An interesting affair transpired last evening on the Stamford train, between Boston and Providence, which I deem worthy of notice. Near my seat, in the last car, was a man in blue pants who had lost an arm in the service of the United States. When the conductor called upon him for his ticket, the one-armed man replied that he had neither ticket nor money, but that a friend would be in readiness at the depot in Providence to settle the amount for his trip. The conductor very courteously informed him that he should be compelled to put him off at Mansfield unless he made the necessary settlement before the arrival of the train at that place, and suggested that he might take up a collection among the passengers. This he resolved to do, and had collected the sum of thirty-five cents, when a gentleman occupying a seat with me, asked the soldier how much he lacked of the full amount, and he replied "one dollar," which the former immediately handed him. "Thank you, kindly!" said the soldier; "but excuse me, sir, have you not been an officer in the army?" "Yes, sir," rejoined the gentleman, "*I was an officer in the Confederate army.*" "I respect you, and shall never forget you," said the soldier. Subsequently I got into conversation with the ex-Confederate, whom I found to be Capt. T. S. MACKEY, formerly chief engineer of the Trans-Mississippi army.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Fraudulent Circular.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 490 TWELFTH-STREET,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1866.

Several printed circulars, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy, have been sent to these rooms, with inquiries as to their genuineness:

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

Mr. ——:

DEAR SIR: As you are one of the P. M.'s holding your appointment under the present Administration, it is taken for granted that you are a good and true Johnson man, and that confidence can be placed in you for the purpose of cementing and uniting all of the Johnson men in your district, so that there will be no disunion between the Johnson men and all of the Conservatives in your section.

1. This circular is to be kept PRIVATE; no person is to have access to it but yourself.
2. If you are true to the party, you will do as above requested.
3. If you are not a Johnson man, you will, in confidence, send this back, as all circulars are numbered, with the name of each man attached.
4. If you are true to the Administration, you are to be made Deputy of your District.
5. If you keep this circular, and intend to do all you can for the party, and become equally prominent and efficient, you will, on receipt of this, forward to me by mail $5, for which I will send a Charter and Ritual, authorizing you in said charter to act as Deputy of your District.
6. I cannot explain anything further in this circular, as you can see all would be exposed at once.
7. None will know the secret but those who comply with the above and receive the charter.

Yours, &c., E. L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
RANDALL, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Of course, this circular, of which we understand large numbers have been circulated, is an impudent fraud; and it is here published to warn the public against it and similar impositions which will doubtless be attempted to be practiced. All official circulars sent from these rooms are signed by the Chairman of the National Union Resident Executive Committee and its Secretary, and all moneys intended for its use should be addressed to CHARLES KNAP, Esq., Chairman of the National Finance Committee.

Editors friendly to the objects we have in view will please give this an early insertion in their respective papers.

CHARLES KNAP, Chairman.
JOHN F. COYLE, Secretary.

FERRY ACCIDENT.—A link of the hoisting chain of the Hoboken Ferry Company's dock at the foot of Barclay-street broke, last evening, owing to the weight of more than a hundred persons who were awaiting the boat. Great confusion was momentarily produced, and several persons were splashed with water. The accident was repaired within an hour, and the passage of the boats was not impeded.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 700 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $10 50; 250 bbls. Western Spring at $10@$10 70. CORN quiet; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 25. CORN dull; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 68c. OATS quiet. BARLEY—6 car lots State, 95c. RYE held, No. 1 Chicago, at 72c.; No. 1 Milwaukee 83c.@84.; Green Bay 90c. PORK $35. LARD 21c.; Western 21½c.@22c. WHISKY $2 28 at retail. CANAL FREIGHTS firm to New-York; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9½c.; to Albany—Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 86 bbls.; Corn, 243,887 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Corn, 251,190 bushels; Oats, 3,398 bushels. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—Flour, 29,919 bbls.; Wheat, 107,225 bushels; Corn, 448,520 bushels; Oats, 146,190 bushels. Total grain 1,701,935 tons.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 4c.@8c.; sales at $1 85@$1 91 for No. 1, and $1 65@$1 75 for No. 2, closing at $1 90 for No. 1 and $1 68 for No. 2. CORN quiet and declined 1c.; sales at 55c.@56c. for No. 1 and 53c. for No. 2. OATS dull; sales at 29c. for No. 1, and 25c.@26c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES—Sales of bonded at $2 28. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS dull and declined ½c. RECEIPTS to-day—4,400 barrels Flour, 6,700 bushels Wheat, 244,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS to-day—5,500 barrels Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 235,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; WHEAT, $2; OATS quiet at 30c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—200 bbls. Flour, 16,500 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bush. WHEAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

COTTON firm; sales 800 bales, at 33c.@34c. for Middling; receipts to-day 69 bales. SUGARS—14c. for fair. Sterling Exchange 52@53. New-York Exchange ¼ discount. Freights on cotton to New-York ⅜c.@½c.; to Liverpool ⅝d.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—New White 4c. and New Amber Spring 1c. better. Sales—New White, $2 60; New Amber, $2 58; New Illinois Spring, $1 91. CORN 2c.@2½c. lower. Sales—No. 1 Mixed, 60c.@60½c.; No. 1 Yellow, 62½c.; No. 2 White, 72c. OATS steady at 33½c. RYE, 75c. LAKE FREIGHTS firm for Corn to Buffalo.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Only Trouble.

Our little daughter, after a very few trials, was able to manage it nicely, and the two are now on excellent terms. The only trouble is that mamma can't supply work fast enough. She laughs to see it (the Willcox & Gibbs) hungrily devour the tedious long seams which were once her aversion, and then lick up the little seams, hems, tucks and fells with such apparent relish.—*Little Pilgrim.*

To Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels, use JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Read what is said about it:

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK says: In the Summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. By the timely use of this medicine, several others were cured to my knowledge.

CHAS. F. MABEEY, of Co. I. 75th Ind. Vols., writes:

While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty, by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

JASPER POULSON, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:

My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, which gave immediate relief, and finally cured him.

Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM writes from Shanghai, China:

I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed.

Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Demon Asmodeus

Was imprisoned in a bottle, but modern art, more tasteful than ancient magic, has caught the fragrant spirit of the flowers and caged it in crystal. Withdraw the stopper from a flaçon of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, and the breath of the aromatic captive will pervade the air.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*.") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

To holders of Tickets in J. R. Hawley & Co.'s Charitable "Gift Enterprise," Cincinnati, Ohio:

We beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts from leading Cincinnati papers:

Cincinnati Weekly Times, Aug. 9, 1866.

"DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.—Our readers will permit us to draw their attention to the advertisement of the 'OPENING FAIR AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS,' to commence in this city 24th of September next, under the management of J. R. HAWLEY & CO., old and popular Cincinnati merchants, who have too much reputation at stake—to say nothing of the deserving character of the project—to let it be any other than a straightforward, upright and business-like transaction. Those who patronize this distribution of premiums may rely upon being fairly dealt with. The advertisement explains the matter in detail."

From the National Banner.

"The design of the Opening Fair and Distribution of Premiums, to commence in this city on the 24th of September, under the management of J. R. HAWLEY & Co., is partially to raise funds for the Home for the Friendless, and is, therefore, deserving of generous encouragement. In fact, all the objects of this Fair are strikingly meritorious, the plans to effect them are liberal and praiseworthy, and the management is in the hands of a well-known and responsible firm, whose name is a certain guarantee that all its promises will be honestly met. We are glad to learn that the tickets are meeting with a ready sale, for a programme of this kind, with such objects and such backing, should commend itself to every good citizen. We wish it the largest measure of success that its best friends hope for."

A. G. DAVIS, General Agent,
No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

DIED.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 24, ARIETTA BANCKER, aged 80 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Col. Marinus Willett, No. 297 Delancey-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, after a short illness, GABRIEL MEEKER BALDWIN, in the 71st year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at East Williamsburgh, L. I., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BATTEY.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day, the 25th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, ELIZABETH K., daughter of Jonathan and Anna Battey, in the 15th year of her age.

BESLEY.—At New-Baltimore, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, JAMES BESLEY, son of Cecelia S. and the late James G. Besley, of Milwaukee, Wis., in the 12th year of his age.

BURR.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 26, CORNELIA BURR, aged 62 years and 5 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 167 Hudson-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

DEWEY.—At Northampton, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 22, of dysentery, Hon. CHARLES A. DEWEY, for the last thirty years Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, aged 73 years.

DEMOTT.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, VIRGINIA, wife of Edward DeMott, and grand-daughter of David Demaray, after a short illness. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from No. 21 Sussex-place, Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Montville for interment.

☞ Morristown and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DENNISON.—At sea, on board steamer *Monterey*, on Friday, Aug. 24, Hon. G. S. DENNISON, formerly Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, La.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25, ELLEN WILSON, widow of the late Daniel Ferguson, in the 50th year of her age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Chapel, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York.

JACKSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 23, JOB JACKSON, aged 61 years. The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Episcopal Church, Jamaica, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. The boat leaving James-slip Ferry at 3:30 P. M. and 34th-st. Ferry at 3:45, connect with the trains of the Long Island Railroad, leaving Hunter's Point at 4 o'clock; returning, the train leaves Jamaica at 5:55 P. M.

KIRKWOOD.—At Yonkers, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 26, Rev. ROBERT KIRKWOOD, aged 74 years. Funeral service will be held at the Westminster Church, Yonkers, Tuesday, 28th, at 4 P. M.

LEAL.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, widow of the late David Leal, aged 5[illegible] years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 138 East 40th-st., on Monday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook the following morning for interment.

LYNCH.—At her residence at Rhinebeck, on Sunday, Aug. 26, JANETTE TILLOTSON, widow of the late Judge Lynch, of New-York, and daughter of the late Dr. Thos. Tillotson. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, without further notice.

MITCHILL.—At Pelham, on Saturday, Aug. 25, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, aged 30 years. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. The train leaves New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., New-York, at 9:30 A. M., returning from New-Rochelle at 12:26 P. M.

OSBORN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, Aug. 11, Mrs. AUGUSTA HAVEN, wife of Wm. H. Osborn, and daughter of the late Jacob Sheafe, Esq., formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 41st year of her age.

ROLAND.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, Capt. J. D. ROLAND, in the 70th year of his age. His friends, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Abel Wheaton, and his nephews, A. Wheaton, Jr., and J. B. Stanbery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., from the Baptist Church on 28th-st., near Broadway, at 1 P. M.

RICKARD.—In Bushwick, L. I., of dropsy, PATRICK RICKARD, aged 55 years. Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

ROBERTSON.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 12, ALBERT ROBERTSON, son of James and Mary A. Robertson, of Peekskill aged 24 years.

SPOONER.—At Hempstead, on Friday, Aug. 24, Miss MARY J. SPOONER. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Marsh, and at 1½ o'clock at the Episcopal Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 and 11 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Hempstead at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

SYPHER.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, IRVIN, youngest child of Lewis and Ann Sypher, aged 18 years, 7 months and 26 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 188 West 18th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Sing Sing for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA.—This peculiar disease can only be successfully eradicated by the new discovered Positive Remedials extracted from plants. Explanatory circular on all diseases, one stamp. W. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 528. One customer *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EDITION.
READY THIS MORNING,
THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EDITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

This edition has been compiled and printed by a special resolution of Congress, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and contains ALL THE LAWS in force Aug. 1, 1866; the various acts being so arranged as to show precisely what the law is at the present time. With explanatory side notes, and a very full index.

The Arrangement of Subjects in this Official Compilation will be found superior to any other; and the work being prepared by the Internal Revenue Department, renders this edition the MOST RELIABLE offered to the public.

LAWYERS especially should have the OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EDITION. Large octavo, paper covers. Price 75 cents. Sent by mail, upon receipt of price.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains Portraits, with descriptions, of Count Bismarck, of Prussia; Archduke Albert, of Austria; Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands; Joseph Sturge, of England; Horace Vernet, of France; F. N. Gisborn, of Newfoundland; Cyrus W. Field, of New-York, and a Group of Native Africans; with articles on Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy; Characters in Shakespeare, Hamlet, Cassius, &c. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences. Sins of Society, Whom to Elect, Questions for Debating Societies; Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; Truth and Error, "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Female Suffrage. Foreign Airs, &c. A rich number. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet on the same evening at 7½ o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
H. H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

In Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. C. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$10,000 REWARD!
STOLEN!

The following described property, for which the above reward is offered, or *pro rata* for any proportion thereof, of the available securities recovered.

11 U. S. 10-40 Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:
17,817,
17,814,
17,818,
89,130,
30,129,
88,592,
38,598,
93,504,
79,113,
98,506.

11 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated 15th June, $5,000 each, numbered:
1,620,
1,621,
1,622,
1,623,
3,328,
3,329,
981,
950,
951,
952,
953,
and two of $1,000 each.

15 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $1,000 each, dated June 15, from 128,943 to 128,957, inclusive.

3 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $100 each, dated July 1865, numbered:
351,673,
91,394,
84,368.

4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, second series, for $1,000 each, numbered:
9,458,
49,024,
58,539,
64,533.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, for $500 each, numbered:
11,619,
3,749,
3,748,
11,602.

1 U. S. Coupon Bond of 1881, for $500, numbered
5,350.

$600 in Compound Interest Notes. $5,619 in Gold and Gold Certificates. 5 Certificates, 100 shares each, New-York Central Railroad Stock, No. 6,371 to 6,375.
2 Certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock, Nos. 207 and 208.
6 Certificates of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, 100 shares each, Nos. 14,022 to 14,027.
6 Certificates Illinois Central Railroad Stock,

No. 8,951,	222	Shares.
No. 36,849,	20	"
No. 32,095,	40	"
No. 21,902,	78	"
No. 23,608,	40	"
No. 5,452,	100	"

$1,050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1864.
$1,470 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1865.
$710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1866.
Also, $8,500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds, numbers not known.

CROCKER, WOOD, & CO.,
No. 52 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y.,
No. 36 NEW-ST., AND NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock	$10,000,000
Par value of shares	$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.
A. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. Co., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room 16, Bank Building, over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111⅞	112⅛	June, 7-30	106¼	106½
Coupon, '81	112	112⅛	July, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108⅛	108⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅜	111⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	114½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	113
10-40 Registered	98⅛	98⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅝	112
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅜	108½
Gold	147	147⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅝	108
August, 7-30	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	107½

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York.
LEES & WALLER,
No. 33 Pine-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.

Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. E. Everett,	G. W. Parsons,
George W. Quintard,	Hugh Allen,
C. H. Delamater,	C. E. Copeland,
N. L. McCready,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
H. T. Livingston,	Manis Franklin,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Haight,
Miers Corvell,	E. D. Wood,
Hon. Chauncy Vibbard,	Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,	James Bishop,
J. G. Harrison,	Harrison Loring,
T. F. Rowland,	J. V. Merrick,
J. L. Douglass,	B. H. Baital,
C. W. Copeland,	J. J. Neanie,
James Low,	Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace,	Hon. Edmund Rice,
Ellwood Walter,	Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
W. E. EVERETT,
CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,
C. W. COPELAND,
Commissioners of Subscription.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A CIRCULAR TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 8th of August, 1866, and in pursuance of the vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be Stockholders of this Company, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 10,000 Shares of New Capital Stock in this Company, in the proportion of One New Share for every Five Shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $10 on each New Share on or before the 1st day of October, and the other $90 on or before the 15th day of November following. Receipts will be given at the time of paying the installments, and Certificates of full paid Stock will be issued in exchange for the receipts on and after the 3d of December, 1866.

Persons owning less than five Shares, or more than a multiple of five, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be five or a multiple of five.—By order of the Directors,

F. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 37 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1866.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company on the 17th of September proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted at the last annual meeting of the Company.

C. S. SEYTON,
H. G. STEBBINS,
C. A. GRYMES,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
A. H. SIBLEY,
Directors.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage. Estates or individuals having money to loan, may hear of applications by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.

$75,000 HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS, 20 YEARS TO RUN FROM SEPT. 1, 1865, BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, for the purchase of $75,000, or for any part thereof. Said proposals will be received until Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened by the Finance Committee, and the highest of the said bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
HORATIO N. EGE,
Committee on Finance.
THOS. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.

JOHN LILLYETT,
A. J. DUNCAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE APPLETON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE Company are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of nine Trustees, and to take into consideration the reduction of the capital of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 East 53d-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, LOAN OF $15,000— Security, large tracts of land situated in Western Virginia, with life policy for $50,000. Liberal interest allowed. Address, WESTERN LANDS, New York *Times* office, Box No. 176.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 88 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866

NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order,

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10 per cent.,) payable on and after the 1st day of September, at the office of the Company.

Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st day of September, inclusive.

JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL PADDINGS ARE ABSOLUTELY ruinous to the beauty of the form. Use M. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauty on physiological principles. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF BANK STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thos. B. Pitman, Esq., administrator:

150 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
60 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	25 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	24 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	33 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 20.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
12 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
88 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
40 Porus Caps.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	13 Zincs for Grove Battery.
220 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,600 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 Carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 6d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
10 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
AUG. 29, 1866,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder: no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
TINNED AND ENAMELED WARE, GUNS, &c.,

at our salesroom, No. 32 Cortlandt-street, commencing at 10½ o'clock, on

TUESDAY, August 28,

and to be continued each day until the entire stock is disposed of.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 32 Cortlandt-street.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STERLING SILVER-WARE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 196 West 28th-st., all the household furniture, most of which was made to order by Alex. Roux and J. W. Meeks, of this city; comprising in part, carved rosewood parlor suites in green, blue and gold brocatel and reps; carved rosewood reception chairs, 7 colored brocatel, an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rockers and easy chairs in brocatel and reps, rich English Brussels parlor and stair carpets, rosewood card tables, &c.; carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, Egyptian marble-top bureau and washstands, black walnut and mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, divans, &c., &c.

Fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters; feather beds, sheets, mattresses, &c., &c.

Elegant black walnut and rosewood dining suites, French china sets, crockery, fine cut glassware, &c., &c.

A fine assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils.

Also a quantity of wood and several tons of coal.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c,
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—E. ROTH WILL SELL this MONDAY afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, vases, bronze clock and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (MONDAY,) AUG. 27, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
50 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,380 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Ercole*, from Palermo.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.

CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years and wounded Soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Increased pensions to widows having children under 16 years.

J. P. HUNT, 247 Broadway.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $2,500, DRAWN BY F. & L. MAY, 3 months, Aug. 20, 1866, to the order of, and indorsed by J. B. PHILLIPS & SON, and payable at the Hanover National Bank, Y. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 18,866 OF UNION DIME Savings Bank. Any one finding the same will please leave it at said Bank.

FRANCES JEFFERSON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or venues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-twelfeet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK. Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.

Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1?, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 31st instant, for the following supplies, WHICH MUST BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and SUBJECT TO THE USUAL INSPECTION THEREAT, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
300 feet ¾ inch Rubber hose with couplings.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
250 feet India Rubber hose; 1 Drinking Hydrant, iron; 3,000 pounds Cut Nails, 6s, 10s and 20s; 1 dozen Egg-shaped Lanterns; 336 pounds Lead, 7x6, 8 pounds per foot.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
165 bolts Cotton Canvas, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; 2 pieces Twill Cotton.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
400 Barrels Beef, 4 iron hoops to barrel, naval standard.
30,000 pounds Sugar, white C, one-half in half barrels, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Molasses, equal to New-Orleans, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Vinegar, naval standard.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
63 plates Iron-charcoal bloom; 67 feet bar iron, suitable lengths.
22 pieces Angle Iron, Ulster; 7,900 Rivets, Ulster; ½ gross heavy press boards.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
30,000 pounds Ingot Copper; 3,000 pounds Bolt Copper, pure Minnesota.
8,500 pounds Angle Iron for Coal Bunkers.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms WITH FURTHER PARTICULARS to be had at this office.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of

P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 142 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS,

Bought at the large sale on Wednesday, by the case or pair, at less than manufacturers prices.

LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETS, SHEETING and PILLOW CASES.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, CRASH.
QUILTS.
Marseilles, Alhambra, Allendale, Honey Comb and Manchester white and colored QUILTS.
MATTRESSES.
In HAIR, HUSK, SEA-GRASS, STRAW and MOSS.
IRON FURNITURE.

Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat-stands, Umbrella Stands, Store and Piano Stools, Settees, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Vases, Wash-stands and Garden Chairs.

WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
NEW IMPORTATION.

Opening of NEW SILKS and NEW DRESS GOODS FOR FALL SEASON.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING WEEK
AT
FOSTER BROTHERS' NEW STORE,
No. 167 8TH-AV.

We have just bought the old stock in the Store of R. A. WILLIAMS, and will sell it this week, commencing

ON MONDAY, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

So look out for the greatest bargains ever offered to the 8th-av. trade.

To make our opening

A GRAND SUCCESS,

we shall sell as follows:

Children's Wove Stockings 12½c.—worth 40c.
Immense lots Trimmings, Edgings,
Collars, Gloves, Embroideries, &c.,
at almost any price you wish to give.
Immense lots remnants of Silks,
Dress Goods, soiled Muslins, &c.,
at half price.

Fine Merinos $1—worth $1 50.
Fine Merinos $1 25—worth $2.
Best Delaines 22c.—worth 35c.
Fine Alpacas 25c.—worth 50c.
Dress Goods 22c. and 25c.—worth 35c.
Fancy Silks 37½c. Fancy Silks 75c.
Also, lots cheap MUSLINS.
Fine Muslins 16c., 18c. and 20c.
Extra quality 22c. and 25c.
4-4 Wamsuttas 35c.

On Muslins you can save 6c. to 8c. a yard.

Black Silks, Table Linens, Flannels.
Cassimeres, Linens, Swisses, &c.

To be cleared out to make room for new goods.

For further particulars examine

THE STOCK AT NO. 167 8TH-AV.,
near 18th-st. FOSTER BROTHERS.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
ON MONDAY, Aug. 27.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will offer 10 cases American prints, fast colors, at 12½c. per yard, worth 20c.; 10 cases do. at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.; 3 cases fine shirting, long cloth, at 25c. per yard; 5 bales standard sheeting at 25c. per yard; 3 cases large sized Lancaster quilts at $3 each, worth $5; 10 cases first-class English blankets at 60 cents on the dollar.

Greatest reduction in the prices of flannels.
Great reduction in the prices of linen goods.
Great reduction in the prices of dress goods.

Those that have not been able to leave the City will be reconciled to their lot by a single call, and will see the advantage of being in town.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS	only	$3 50 per pair.
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS	only	5 50 per pair.
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS	only	6 00 per pair.
HEAVY ALL-WOOL WHITNEY BLANKETS, extra size	at	7 00 per pair.
EXTRA HEAVY DO.	at	8 50 per pair.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer at retail on MONDAY, Aug. 27,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $2 50 per yard;
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $1 75 per yard.
ALSO,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c,
at relatively low prices.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
in all their various departments,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES,
particularly adapted to the season.
RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

Blankets, spreads, sheets, pillow-cases, hair pillows and mattresses; 20,000 hospital bedsteads; to which we desire to call the attention of housekeepers and buyers for hotels and public institutions.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are now opening a splendid stock of
NEW BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
NEW and FASHIONABLE FANCY DRESS-GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS AND POPLINS,
NEW CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, Sept. 3, of the Fall and Winter Fashions, with a large and elegant display of new and *recherche* designs in every department of ladies' and children's dress, including beautiful Cloaks, Waists, Sleeves and Basquines, &c. Novelties for children in great variety. On Monday, Sept. 3. No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., near 28th-st., will open on MONDAY, Aug. 19, new early FALL DRESS GOODS, such as Poplins, Velours, Victoria Plaids, Empress Cloths, Reps, Merinos, Alpacas, &c., in new and beautiful shades; also domestics and housekeeping goods at low prices. Balance of Summer Goods very cheap.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SCULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SCULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian Pebble Jewelry, mounted in fine gold. Wholesale department, No. 177 Broadway; Retail, No. 407 Broadway. Price list sent by mail.

LIONEL JACOBS.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.

Parties that have placed property in their hands will oblige by notifying them at their earliest convenience of any change in either prices or terms.

Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at their office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

HOUSES WANTED

In good locations, for sale or to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, delightfully situated, having an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the house is nearly new, built in the very best manner, very convenient, 30x42 feet, with wing attached, 20x25 feet, containing 19 rooms, all in perfect order; large barn and carriage-house and other outbuildings; large garden, tastefully arranged, under good cultivation. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises, or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to Mrs. RICHMOND, on the premises.

A BLOCK OF NEW HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great Park, which, for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the country. Price $18,000 each.

H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE MILES from ferry, one block from railroad, a two-story cottage, with extension, ten rooms, barn and plot of ground 66x200 feet, fronting on two streets, well stocked with evergreens, flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, including all the choice varieties, &c., &c. Apply at No. 53 Exchange-place, Room No. 15; or of H. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITH IMMEDIATE possession, two handsome new houses, with all modern improvements and everything required in first-class houses, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and forty minutes from New-York; large plots; good location; terms easy; price $7,500 and $10,000. Apply at No. 119 Broad-st., or No. 20 Race-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SAW MILL AND SEVEN ACRES of land, with large basin for logs and dwelling-house, on a navigable stream 35 miles from New-York, now doing a large and profitable business; engine of 30 or 40 horse-power; two upright and one circular saw, all in good order. Terms easy. SMITH & HARDENBERG, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 241 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CITY—A SMALL hotel replete with every convenience, bar, bar-room, basement saloon and four rooms; rent very low; opposite the Eastern Market, within half a square of Independence Hall; established ten years, never exchanged hands; commands first-class custom. Apply on the premises, No. 9 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

8 VALUABLE 5TH-AV. LOTS CORNER OF 55th-st.; 18 Harlem lots; 8 do Broadway and 43d-st., most desirable for a hotel; a hotel proprietor desires a capitalist to erect a hotel thereon with guarrantees; mansion-house and 16 lots, Brooklyn, largely fruited.

J. H. POILLON, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN 59TH-ST., EXTENDING through to 58th-st., commencing 250 feet west of 7th-av. Also, for sale or exchange for desirable City property, a splendidly furnished residence in Stratford, Conn., three miles from Bridgeport. Apply at office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within 10 minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate and accommodating. Inquire E., No. 17 William-st., Room No. 20, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE cottage residence, situated in a pleasant part of the City, and having all the modern improvements; lot 100x200, with good stable and carriage-house; near railroad depot. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO., No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 15x50x100, in West 53d-st.; price $10,000; also, in East 30th-st., a three-story brown-stone, 15x55x100, $14,500.

W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, 100 BY 100 feet, with a three-story and high basement brick building on rear, 75 by 38 feet, with 50 horse engine and boilers. Office building, dwellings and stables in front. Apply to W. B. SMITH, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOCATION FOR hotels or cottages, at Far Rockaway, L. I., fronting on the beach, ocean, and bay; six to one hundred acres of farming land. Good bathing. Apply to S. R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY PLEASANT house, in a fine neighborhood, (South Brooklyn,) from Oct. 1 to May 1, to a small private family only; house in complete order, and in every way desirable. Rent $160 per month to a satisfactory party. Address, with real name and references, G., Box 237 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or at H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Eltona, Morrisania, for six months from Oct. 1, 1866; contains 12 rooms, with or without stabling for two horses; 1 acre; 9½ miles from City Hall. Inquire of F. H. NASH.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $750 to $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 28 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS, ON WHICH THE owner would be willing to erect a building suitable for a piano-forte manufactory and lease to a responsible tenant for ten years. Apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

Also, wanted to purchase a 20-foot English basement house, with early possession. Location from 5th to Lexington avs., and from 22d to 42d sts. Location must be desirable. Apply at the office of A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A COMFORTABLE residence, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for nine persons; not less than fifteen or more than forty-five miles from New-York; location must be dry, free from sea or damp air; it must have the advantage of schools and churches, and on a railroad. Address, with terms, to J. B. G., No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A MODERN HOUSE, INCLUDING kitchen, in a good neighborhood, for a small family, furnished or unfurnished. Reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, L. R., Box No. 3,051 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS— Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y

CORNS CURED FOR ONE DOLLAR each; bunions, nails, &c, by contract. Persons of small means, half price. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 929 Broadway. Briggs' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and country merchants: 50 cents sent by mail.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FOUR GENTLEMEN, or two gentlemen and their wives, can find good accommodations at 165th-st.; house large, with gas and bath-room, and overlooks the Hudson; location unexceptionable; terms reasonable; no other boarders. Address K., No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 12.

ATTENTION.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, most excellent board, respectable neighborhood, all the comforts of home and the luxuries of a first-class hotel—all this can be found at Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st. Terms: From $17 to $28 per week, according to the size of room.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH private table, furnished apartments for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and two children of 10 and 12 years of age; the highest references given and required. Address W., Box No. 5,336 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, of respectability, with a private family. Address Box No. 2,644 Post-office, with particulars as regards location, rooms and price. Best reference given and required.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a second floor of four rooms, well furnished, may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, for the Winter; best of reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, for a gentleman, wife, child five years old, and nurse; first-class accommodations desired. Address, with full particulars, D. E. H., Box No. 5,914 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 32D-ST., a few doors from 5th-av., will let a second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table. Address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH HIS SISTER desire board and lodging in a strictly private family. A permanent arrangement if mutually agreeable. Address Home, box No. 5,126 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—In suites, to families, with private table, in a first-class French boarding-house. Apply at No. 56 East 20th-st., northeast corner of 4th-av.

BOARDERS FOR THE FALL AND Winter. Address MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.; one hour from N. Y., per M. & E. R. R.

BOARD—A FIRST CLASS SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, is offered at No. 134 East 16th-st., late Mrs. S. A. Faulkner,s.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

REGION OF MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.—Excellent fishing, shooting, boating, and fine drives. First class board. Every inducement for families to pass the Fall in the most beautiful and healthiest location in the State. Terms moderate. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE AT CORNWALL.—A family of five or six persons can be pleasantly accommodated for the balance of the season. Particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, No. 50 Howard-st.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired: City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first-class, pleasantly located away from the noise and dust of the city, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November.

F. BLANCARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF smart, competent girls of all nations and professions, with good references, in all stations of household work, in private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, as good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and family seamstresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, linen and store-room women, pantry-cleaning and kitchen girls, and smart girls for general housework; will be found willing and obliging: no objection to the country. Employers can be supplied with the above-mentioned help by applying at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 145 10th-st., second door from A. T. Stewart's—removed from No. 88 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of well-recommended servants, of all nations, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and those lately landed.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on, or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 258 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist with washing and sewing; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 337 West 21st-st.; call in the store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cookery; three years reference from last place. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS BY THE DAY BY A first-class dressmaker, a few months from Europe, or would take dresses to make at her own home; City reference. Call at 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or to do general housework for a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY. CALL AT No. 1,312 3d-av., top floor.

AT BEDELL'S, 311 4TH-AV., MAY BE FOUND a number of first-class servants, suitable for families returning to the City, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, ladies' maids, &c.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMMERCIAL traveler and salesman in a first-class cigar and tobacco house, or a first-class liquor house, by a man that has twelve years' experience in the Northwest and Southwest, and can control a good deal of trade and give the best of City references. Address J. T. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERSTANDS the culture of green and hot-house plants; management of grapes, under glass and out-doors and general gardening, and the management of a gentleman's place. Satisfactory reference. Address WILLIAM JACKSON, Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its details; has the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he served the past five years. Call on or address T. F., No. 744 Broadway, P. Trainor's harness-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION in a private family; can take care of horses, cows and garden, or can wait on table; is obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference produced and moderate wages expected. Address E. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. He thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and well recommended from his last place. No objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Frenchman in a private family; lived in some of the best families in the City; none but first-class families need apply. Call or address J. R., No. 50 West 16th-st., private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH MARRIED couple, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; both have good references. Call, or address SCOTCHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, an experienced man, employment; best of references given. Address GARDENER, No. 133 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN coachman; has a thorough knowledge of the business; is a careful city driver, and can give first-class City reference. Address S. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands grapes, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given; no family but wife. Address J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHN HEYLAND.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address N. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, 27 years old; has first-rate reference and five years' experience. Call or address JOHN, No. 31 Nassau-st., office No. 9; will engage at $25 per month.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (COLORED,) a situation either as waiter or driver for a gentleman. Call at No. 12 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF SMART, competent girls as good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses, first-class cooks, linen and store-room women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, and smart girls for general housework, will please notice they can be supplied immediately with good situations in City and country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 88 4th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 128 15th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one who can command trade. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO..................about..............1st September
FLORIDA..................about..............1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN........Grogan.......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA....Lewis.........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA...........Prowse.......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA........Thomson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,

ALEPPO...Sept. 5
HECLA..Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS...................SATURDAY.......Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.......Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA...............................SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA........................SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM........................SATURDAY, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The steamship COLUMBIA will positively sail with passengers and freight on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolata, Pilatka, and all the landings on the St. John's River, and will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 28. No heavy freight taken.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 28 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE

EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship

FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—STEAMER STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 86 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 13. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.

TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 233 EAST 13TH-ST.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT No. 1,144 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. D. Munroe, Chas. E. Butler, Dr. J. Linsly, Joseph Mason, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Robt. McKim, J. B. Varnum.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and qualified to instruct in higher English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a situation in a school or family. References given and required. Address or call on TEACHER, No. 166 East 18th-st., New-York.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, A HOME SEMINARY for young ladies, on the Palisades, seven miles from Weehawken Ferry. Terms moderate. Apply to Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st.; J. COYT, Coytsville, N. J.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.
H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 25th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 13. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 222 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MADAME GIRAUD, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas forwarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 238 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Jas. M. Bates, No. 118 Broadway, or address Principal.

HALF PRICES UNTIL SEPT. 5.—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—A limited number of pupils received. Individual instruction. NOTICE—The regular charges for tuition will be resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5. Until that time full scholarship may be secured at the half prices of the Summer season. A great opportunity.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies, the Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

THE VARIOUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS of this City, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, will reopen on MONDAY, 27th inst.

THE DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, NO. 44, 46, 48 and 50 2d-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Parents and guardians wishing to place their sons or wards at the Institute would do well to make timely application. For terms and further particulars apply at the institute.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $250 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

"THE SERAPEUM,"
No. 856 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED for English branches, Music and rudiments of Drawing and French, wishes an engagement in a family of refinement or first-class school. Address MISS M. L. D., Box No. 10 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school: City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; heavy bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. R. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Friday,	24,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	24,	6½	A. M.
Saturday,	25,	3½	P. M.	Saturday,	25,	6½	A. M.
Sunday,	26,	7:45	A. M.	Sunday,	26,	3	P. M.
Sunday,	26,	6½	P. M.	Monday,	27,	6½	A. M.
Monday,	27,	3½	P. M.				

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 7 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 35 Smith-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 10 cents. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leaves Dey-st..9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Leaves Morris-st. (Pier 4).........................10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

MARION DIVISION (NO. 34, S. OF T.) Moonlight, will take place TO-MORROW (Tuesday), afternoon and evening. Barge will leave foot of 79th-st. at 2 o'clock, Broome-st. at 2:30, Morton-st. at 3 o'clock, returning about midnight.

Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and lady.
W. A. REED, Chairman.
J. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHADEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
A GLORIOUS FINALE TO A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.

MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
NEW CHARACTERS. NEW CHARACTERS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled
THE MAGIC BARREL.
IRRESISTIBLY COMIC, DEEPLY INTERESTING,
UNUSUALLY EXCITING.
PUZZLING TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
DANCE by the Liliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
PLEASING AND LAUGHABLE.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, WITHOUT EXTRA
CHARGE, IN THE NEW SALOON,
ATTRACTS CROWDS OF INTERESTED VISITORS.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON
CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MONSTER SNAKES.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
FRIDAY, AUG. 31, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF MR. G. L. FOX.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

ITALIAN OPERA.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
Will be produced
On MONDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 29th insts.,
with the following powerful cast:

Rosina	Signora Boschetti.
Almarina	Signor Tamaro.
Figaro	Signor Orlandini.
Don Basilio	Herr Carl Formes.
Don Bartolo	Signor Barili.
Conductor	Signor Rosa.

Seats secured at Beer & Schirmer's and the theatre.

Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7¼. Opera at 8¼. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1866.
Engagement for a few nights of
MR. E. EDDY
and
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,
Who will appear in the Great Drama of
THE JEWESS,
and the Comedietta of the
HANDSOME HUSBAND.
First appearance in this Theatre of
MISS RACHEL DENVIL,
Who will appear as Rachel, the Jewess.
The performance concluding with the Comic Farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season will please assemble in the Green Room, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 30, preparatory for opening SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.
G. L. FOX, Lessee and Manager.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NOTICE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the Fall and Winter dramatic season are requested to meet upon the stage Monday, Aug. 27, at 12 M., preparatory to the opening, Monday, Sept. 3.
C. W. CLARKE, Stage Manager.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest and only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th an 7th avs., is still meeting with remarkable success; patients will please call as early in the day as possible.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS MEDICAL Clairvoyant, No. 49 East 28th-st.; no matter what your trouble, you will be relieved during consultation.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. RISTORI.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, the great Tragedienne, accompanied by her suite and entire dramatic company, will leave Brest in the transatlantic steamship *Pereire* on the 1st of September for New-York, to fulfill her engagements throughout the United States and Havana.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........................Mr. W. STUART
Stage Manager...................................Mr. J. G. HANLEY
MONDAY, Aug. 27,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
now extending over
THREE MONTHS,
of the popular comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27,
as
Capt. RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own
MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRA
of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
which is presented with an
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR
OF
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, AND CAST.
SATURDAY, Sept. 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST NIGHT of his
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..Director.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 27, 1866,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH.
LAST WEEK OF THE ICE WITCH.
LAST WEEK OF THE ICE WITCH.
Farewell Nights of the Ice Witch.
Farewell Nights of the Ice Witch
The lustrous fairy legend,
THE ICE WITCH,
with all its great star features.
THE WEBB SISTERS,
MISS ADA AND EMMA.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel,"
and duetts..........................MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter,
MISS EMMA WEBB
Messrs. E. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, E. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. HECLA, with Pas Seul, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Telbin, Miss A. Gorden, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.
Performance preceded by the protean specialty.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, with songs and dances......MISS ADA WEBB
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, grand initial night of the notable engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

WALLACK'S.

TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN......................Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1866,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE
HANLON BROTHERS' VERSATILE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 27.
First night of the
HANLON SHADOW PANTOMIME.
First appearance of
Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
the celebrated Irish vocalist.
First appearance of the
Masters CARON.
Second week of the celebrated
CUBAN BROTHERS, ESPINOSA and RODERIQUES.
The HANLON BROTHERS, Thomas, Edward and Frederick, every night, and the entire company in a new and varied programme.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31, benefit of the
HANLON BROTHERS.
Box book now open.

FRENCH THEATRE—MISS LACOSTE.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LACOSTE.
The beautiful play in English,
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS,
will be produced, as in Ristori's version, finely cast,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.
DEBORAH..Miss LACOSTE
Seats may be secured on Monday next.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. THIS EVENING, Aug. 27, GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Echoes from Faderland, by J. H. Budworth; Champion Clog Dance, Dick Sands; Virginius Icellius, the Budworth Brothers; The Model Servant, Griffin, Hodgkins and Budworth; New Songs by Henry Dempster, Crier and Hodgkins; Double Dance and Song by George and Willie Guy; Fancy Dance, Abbott; New Music by Morrison, Garatague, Sivori, Clardon and Emmet. The performance will conclude with the laughable act, THE FALL OF FORT FISHER. Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission—Opera Chairs, 50c.; Dress Circle, 35c.; Secured Seats, 75c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Box office open from 10 until 5.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 27, at 8 o'clock.
THE SEVENTY-FIRST OF THEO. THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Prussian Riflemen"	Voigt
2. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3. Waltz—"Flugschriften"	Strauss
4. Selection—"Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti
5. Overture—"Rienzi"	Wagner
6. Serenade	Schubert
7. Styzer Laendler—"S'Hoamweh" with obligato Violin by THEO. THOMAS.	Lanner
8. Grand Selection—"Faust" (No. 2)	Gounod
9. Overture—"Zampa"	Harold
10. Romance—"L'Eclair"	Halevy
11. Galop—"Snowflakes"	Bilse

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.
WEDNESDAY NEXT—A MOZART NIGHT.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. They are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE—THREE most superb 7¼ octave Rosewood Piano-fortes for sale, finished with full round corners, serpentine bottom, triple-carved moldings, bevel top, rich carved legs, full overstrung bass, iron plate, easy elastic touch, rounded keys, and ivory faced improved action, and full, rich, sweet tone; made by the most celebrated city makers, with maker's warrantee for 5 years. Factory price $700; will be sold for $425. Also, for sale 2 magnificent 7 octaves, same description. Price $350. Apply at BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. N.B.—These Pianos are worthy the attention of parties in search of an elegant and reliable piano at a bargain, and will be packed for shipping, if required.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
JOHN CREIGHTON,
ROBERT EDWARDS.

Dated Aug. 24, 1866.

The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 389 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ALSO, A PARTNER WANTED—A smart, steady business Protestant man to take an interest in a respectable and well-established good cash-paying business; to such a man, wanting business with a small cash capital, with from $1,500 to $2,500 cash, will meet with something worthy of his attention and no risk; also, a good well-paying mechanical business for sale. For particulars, apply at 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the General Agency Office.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING EXcellent business; fully furnished. Special inducements to a cash purchaser. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 505 6th-av.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Change in the Appointing System of the Treasury Department.

Deserters to be Challenged at the Pennsylvania Polls.

Staff Volunteer Officers to be Mustered Out.

Gen. Grant to Accompany the President on His Tour.

The President and the National Labor Convention.

Seizure of the Danville Tobacco Factories by Internal Revenue Officers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 26.

CHANGE IN THE APPOINTING SYSTEM OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is about to alter the system of appointments in the different bureaus of the Department. It has become a custom for heads of bureaus to designate the persons to fill subordinate positions, but on the return of Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Department, arrangements will be made that hereafter appointees shall be designated by the head of the Department.

CHALLENGING DESERTERS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA POLLS.

J. W. FORNEY and other prominent Radical leaders of Pennsylvania, have procured from the War Department a list of deserters from the army during the war, comprising sixty thousand names, with the intention of challenging at the polls such of them as shall offer to vote the National Union ticket. The intention is to keep the matter quiet, and only challenge such of them as will vote against the Radicals.

OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

There will soon be issued an order mustering out of the military service all volunteer officers now on staff duty.

THE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO FACTORIES AT DANVILLE, VA.

The Radical papers recently stated that the officers of Internal Revenue sent to Danville, Va., to seize the large tobacco factories of TALBOTT & CO. and J. M. WALKER, for alleged fraud, had been driven from the town, pursued by a rebel mob. Inquiries since made show that there is no truth whatever in the story. The factories were seized without resistance, and no mob of any kind obstructed the officers of the law. The feeling of the community in Danville is good, and every effort is being made to attract Northern capital. The charges against the firms in question have been carefully investigated, and they have been acquitted of any intent to defraud, and their property is restored.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The President received on Saturday last, a Committee from the National Labor League, recently in session at Baltimore, and listened to an address presented by JOHN HINCHCLIFFE, of Illinois, upon the objects of the league.

The President, in response, said he was very much obliged to the committee for this visit, and for the opportunity thus afforded of conversing with them. He was gratified they had thought proper to pay their respects to him, and show their deference. He should not undertake to reply in the form of a speech to what had been said, but rather in the way of conversation. It was scarcely necessary for him to do more than refer them to his past record. Without making any declarations reversing the order of the subjects to which allusion had been made, he would say that the one of convict labor was familiar to him; for, in the Legislature of his own State, he introduced a restriction and undertook to show that it not only discriminated against articles manufactured outside of the Penitentiary, but it had a tendency to degrade honest labor. His observations since that time confirmed him in the justness of the opinion then expressed. He had sought to prepare the public mind for the adoption of measures to remedy the evil. With regard to the public lands it was known to all how long he had labored for the homestead policy, dating as far back as 1846. At first it was met with taunts and jeers, but finally in 1850 or 1851 the object was consummated with the House of Representatives in the shape of a bill. It went to the Senate and there was lost. Subsequently he was sent to the Senate and there he followed up the subject, when the bill was passed by that body and the House of Representatives, but was vetoed by President BUCHANAN. He had always been opposed to the monopoly of the public lands and to the speculations incident to them. Therefore, in the discussion of the homestead policy, he had made various estimates and calculations to show that as a financial measure it would increase the revenues of the Government while increasing the happiness and prosperity of the people. Only a short time ago he gave evidence of his opposition to monopolies in land.

The Chairman of the Committee here said that the committee remembered very well his veto of the Montana Iron Manufacturing Company's bill.

The President remarked that he was in favor of the principles that workingmen should have suitable time for labor, for rest, and for their intellectual culture. This was a proposition self-evident to his mind, and he was glad to see the country worked up to it. The men of labor ought to come forward and assert their position.

Just in this connection he would say that this is a very important time to speak of independence, for there were many cords and shackles being fastened on the people that ought to be broken.

He had always been an extreme Democrat in the proper sense of the term, and yet he was in favor of one kind of aristocracy—that of labor. The laboring man, with virtuous and industrious habits, constitutes the true aristocracy. Therefore he was for an aristocracy of labor, for on that all our national prosperity rests.

As to the number of hours which should constitute a day's labor, that was a matter of detail and experience which they could consider and settle as they went along; but he would say that he was in favor of the shortest number of hours for a day's work which would accomplish its ends.

Assuming all these propositions, he would say to those before him that if he was not ahead of some of them he had started as soon.

This sentence was received with enthusiastic manifestations of approbation.

They had his sympathy as far as it was worth anything, and his influence to carry out their great objects. His acts would correspond with what he had just said.

Mr. HINCHLIFFE then remarked:

"Allow me, Mr. President, to thank you on the part of these gentlemen for the honor of this interview, and also to thank you on behalf of the laboring people of the United States for the sentiments you have expressed."

On the conclusion of these remarks the spokesman of the workingmen introduced the members individually to the President.

The delegates then retired, evidently much gratified with their interview with the President.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' League of this city have invited Gen. GRANVILLE P. MOODY, of Ohio, generally known as the "Fighting Parson," to officiate as the Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention (Radical) on the 24th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Willard Small, Auburn, Me.; Marcus Boyd, Springfield, Mo.; Albert G. Tenney, Brunswick, Me.; Samuel Greely, Ellsworth, Me.; Chas. A. Taylor, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chas. K. Miller, Bangor, Me.; Anson Spencer, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Henry Reeve, Newburgh, N. Y.; Thomas Kinsella, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Wilson, Erie, Penn.; Daniel Pendergast, Carbondale, Penn.; James Walsh, Pittston; Augusta Davis, Hyde Park, Penn.; Joseph M. Barr, Wilmington, Del.; Alonzo Snow, Port Deposit, Md.; Isaac Underhill, Peora, Ill.; R. R. Harbor, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The President also made the following appointments yesterday: BASIL C. BROWN, Assessor Fourteenth District of Ohio; THROCKMORTON FOREMAN, Assessor Ninth District of Kentucky; WM. M. VARNELL, United States Marshal Eastern District of Texas.

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BRIG MATTAPONY, OF BATH, ME.

The Secretary of State has received the following from the United States Consulate at Nassau, dated Aug. 14:

SIR: I have honor to inform you that the American brig *Mattapony*, of Bath, Me., SETH G. WYMAN, master, was wrecked at Fish Cay Abaco, on the night of the 6th inst. She was the burden of 212 tons loaded with lumber from Savannah, bound to Sagua la Grande, Cuba. Her officers and crew were all saved, consisting of the following persons, viz.: SETH G. WYMAN, master; RANDALL D. BOBBIN, mate; ROBERT MURPHY, second mate; WILLIAM BERRY, steward, and JOSEPH GOODWIN, MANUEL ANTOINE, JAMES A. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH NESBIT and JOHN PAINE, seamen. The materials and a small portion of the lumber were saved, which, with the officers and crew, have arrived at Nassau. The crew will be sent home at as early a day as possible. Her owners were SETH G. WYMAN and others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Superintending architect of the Treasury Department, left here to-night for Boston and Portland. He will examine into the feasibility of altering the Court-house so as to accommodate the Post-office. At Portland he will superintend the rebuilding of the Custom-house.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Gen. GRANT, and his Chief of Staff, Gen. RAWLINGS, have decided to accompany the President on his trip to Chicago. It is also understood that Secretary MCCULLOCH and Attorney-General STANBERRY will accompany the party as far as New-York, and then return to Washington.

COLORADO.

A New Gold Excitement—"Going to Bar"—Sights on the Road—Excitements in Old Times—Sluice and Lead Mining.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

I have been fortunate enough during my stay to witness one of those "gold fevers" which every now and again threaten to depopulate every settled part of the country and send the people abroad into the waste places. Some parties prospecting in a valley about a hundred and fifty miles from here, brought back reports of wonderful wealth in those parts. The earth was supposed to yield gold at the rate of three to five cents a pan, rates which will pay an energetic sluicer well. Roused by the first reports, a few parties set out to ascertain the truth about the matter, and the mass of the community, made wary by frequent disappointments, waited their return. Meanwhile rumors grew and magnified the reports of the yield so that others started off; and when the explorers began to come back or send back word of splendid prospects, with orders for more provision to be sent out to them, the general impatience could be no longer restrained. Every one who could get money enough to buy any moving thing, loaded it with a few hundred pounds of necessaries and started off. The scenes on the few roads leading to the new region were inexpressibly funny. Everything in the animal way had been pressed into the service, and horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, cows and Indian ponies followed each other in numerous succession. The road led directly over the mountains, twice ascending the high chains, and of course wagons were out of the question. The animals were therefore packed with towering piles of provisions—flour, bacon, salt, dried fish, and on top of all, the inevitable pick and shovel, which should be the coat-of-arms of the Governor. These packs shake back and forth in a way that soon galls the poor beast, unless he has a skillful master to load him.

Horse flesh rose enormously in price. It was hard work to find any kind of a beast, and when found, nothing but the prospect of incalculable wealth within a few weeks could have induced the payment of such prices. All the pony owners in the country deserted their usual occupations and went hither and thither hunting for better offers. They and the storekeepers were the only ones who made anything out of the excitement. Before many weeks unfavorable reports began to circulate, quickly followed by back-returning and very sober-faced adventurers. The mines at Bear River turned out to be very poor; and had they been exactly the opposite, the swarms of people who went there were more in number than any gold region of that size could sustain.

I was interested in watching the manœuvres of the men who brought the first reports. Sitting on the steps of the grocery in one of the small mountain towns, I saw three or four men ride up, to the immense joy of the general populace, who greeted them with great interest, and quickly formed a ring, in which hand-shaking and questioning seemed to be the chief occupation. It was just at dusk, and, on asking why their coming caused such a stir, I was told they "had come in from Bear." It is an old trick of these gentry to lay by a few hours if necessary, and then ride into town just as the people having finished their suppers, are sociable and in well-disposed humor. Many a stampede—indeed most of them, I was informed—has taken place in the night. The messengers of good tidings would come in in the evening, tell their wild tales, and by midnight the roads would be full of pilgrims. In nine cases out of ten the alarm has proved a false one, and yet the same old tactics succeed as well as ever. Not quite as well, perhaps, for there are some here who have been fooled once too often. It has been common in former times for men who held solid advantages in hand to throw them away, sell out for a song, and in three weeks find themselves penniless. Now the sacrifices made are mostly in the way of good places, and good men can always get work in this part of the world, "this county," I had almost said, for that is the term used here to denote the region. The words are almost as frequently heard as "How's gold" used to be in New-York.

Some of the old miners improved the maxim to tell some of their experiences. And here I will say, that for adventure and out-of-the-way rough experience. I do not believe any class in the world have more to tell than these men. They have seen outdoor life of every kind, and lived in times when the regular evening diversion was to hang as many men as two or three active men could catch during the day. One of the first gold districts discovered was in the neighborhood of the present City of Denver. It was supposed to be very rich, and Cherry Creek was lined with industrious miners, each of whom had accumulated a quantity—from a pound up to half a bushel—of glittering yellow scales. The mines proved to be rich, and the miners' hearts more light as their pans grew heavy. But one day a man came along who told them that he had been in California, and that their accumulations from which they expected so much were simply scales of mica and not worth a pin—much less a pound of bacon. Of course there was a great stampede. My informant had one of the lower claims on the creek, one that had been coveted by the owner of a certain mule, which he wanted to exchange for the claim. The miner took his pan under his arm, and going down to camp, set it up in the sun. The mule owner, after eyeing it longingly for a while, came up again and tried to make the trade, much to his surprise and joy this time with the happiest effect. The miner viewed his mule not without a sense of satisfaction, while the former mule owner went on to work his new property. But the Californian had gone on upstream and undeceived the miners as to the value of their possessions. They began to follow the course of my informant, and came back to camp. The new hand at mining was overwhelmed with dismay, and coming back with burning tears, protested that the mule had been the only property he had possessed in the world.

The pans used in prospecting are about the size of a small milk pan, and made of stout sheet iron. Three cents to the pan is very good pay. One cent has been worked often. Panning is not now used except to discover good claims. Immediately the site is found to be good, troughs are made, in some cases one or two thousand feet long, though two or three hundred is more common. Some of these troughs have grooves in the bottom in which quicksilver is poured. Water runs through the whole, and a large seive, called a "tom-iron," is placed in the uppermost trough or "sluice box." In this tom-iron the dirt is thrown and washed through by the water, while the stones left behind are thrown out, unless they happen to be nuggets of gold, for which a sharp look-out is kept. The gold being heavy falls into the gooves and is amalgamated by the quicksilver, while the lighter sand is washed into the stream. Sluicing is hard work. The miner stands with his feet in water, and has to lift a heavy shovelful of damp earth over his head and fling it into the sluice-box. But it is the kind of mining for poor men. It needs no capital. Two men with a week's work can make their sluice-boxes and lay out work enough to keep them busy a whole season. It pays, too, in new countries. The best days Colorado ever saw were those when sluicing was almost the only occupation. Now capital is required to open the mines and to set up the mills and furnaces necessary. But capital, if rightly directed, will receive its full reward. But it will not do to go on as the work has been begun. It is melancholy to see so many mills idle. It is impossible to ride five miles in any direction without seeing the deserted buildings, which have sunk so many of the hopes and dollars of Eastern capitalists. And yet the ore has been again and again proved to be very rich. But it is not strange that in a difficult branch of industry, one which requires science as well as practice, men who know nothing of either should have failed. Very few of the superintendents here claim to know anything theoretically of their duties, and the result is seen in the vast total of squandered money.

C.

THE TRAGEDY AT ST. PAUL.

A Young Wife Accidentally Killed by her Husband.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 22.

One of the saddest and most melancholy events that has occurred in this city for a long time took place yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, at the Mansion House, on Wabashaw street, in which a young and happy wife was suddenly killed, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her husband. The tragic occurrence shed a pall of gloom and grief over all who were more immediately connected with the unfortunate wife, thus cut off in the bloom of her youth, and the even more unhappy husband, who was the unintentional cause of the dreadful calamity, and whose grief under the distressing circumstances borders on the agony of despair; and the whole city was impressed with the painful particulars of the mournful catastrophe.

From the evidence presented at the inquest it appears that about three months ago Mr. M. A. HAWKES, a native of Marblehead, Mass., but latterly of Chicago, came to St. Paul for the benefit of his health, and since then has been stopping at the Mansion House. Some three weeks since MRS. HAWKES came to this city to join her husband, who anxiously awaited her coming, and to whom he has been devotedly attached. During the three weeks past the husband and wife, who have been but eight or ten months married, were, as he stated to a friend, really spending their honeymoon. Together they visited the lakes. Wherever the husband went the wife accompanied him, and every evening was spent in her company. Such is the uniform testimony of all who were intimate with Mr. and Mrs. HAWKES, and whose conduct and reputation have been entirely beyond the shadow of reproach.

Yesterday morning the husband and wife went down to breakfast at the Mansion House in their usual good spirits. After returning to their room, Mr. HAWKES took out one of two pistols which he possessed, and began to clean and oil it, his wife in the meantime, seated in a rocking chair, was engaged in sewing. One of the servants in the house was in and out of the room during this time, and having adjusted the furniture, she had returned with a pitcher of water, and was standing in the corner a few feet from the chair occupied by Mrs. HAWKES, when she heard the report of the pistol, and looking round, saw the lady leap from her seat, exclaiming "Oh! my God!" and then dropped upon the carpet weltering in her life-blood and expired. The husband, when he realized the terrible calamity that had befallen him, was overcome with grief and anguish, and in the midst of his unutterable woe nearly lost his reason, and he could with difficulty be restrained from adding a suicide to the fearful drama.

Drs. STEWART and MATTOCKS were immediately sent for by those who first rushed into the room after the shrieks were heard, and they promptly responded to the call. But all human aid was unavailing, for the spirit of the beloved wife had already winged its flight.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Heartless and Desperate Plot to Silence an Inconvenient Witness—Arrest of the Assailants—Ante-mortem Statement of the Victim.

The Eighth Ward has long borne an unenviable reputation for midnight broils and deliberate attempts at murder, as well as for other crimes of a lighter character. In that ward seems to be congregated more houses of ill fame and dens of iniquity than any other in the City. Scarcely a week passes without some one being assaulted in the street, or the disreputable characters herding there quarreling and fighting. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a determined effort was made by a gang of rowdies to take the life of a man whom they desired to see out of the way, and it is feared that the unfortunate victim of the inhuman plot cannot survive the wound he has received.

It appears that JOHN HASLAM, who resides at No. 698 Second-avenue, was temporarily stopping at No. 101 Mercer-street. He is an important witness in a burglary trial to take place at Philadelphia on Wednesday, when some New-York thieves are to be tried on a charge of committing a burglary in that city some weeks ago. HASLAM was in bed on Saturday night, and a few minutes after midnight four men, named JOHN SHANNON, GEO. DANIELS, CHAS. BROOKS and PHILIP H. HARGRAVES, came up to his room and asked him to get up. HASLAM, knowing the men, complied with the request, and went with them to a saloon near by and took a glass of lager with them. It is evident from subsequent events that HASLAM stood in great dread of the crowd who were entertaining him, for he soon after left them and went up stairs to his room. Whether they again disturbed him is not known, but he came down stairs again shortly after 1 o'clock, and found all four of the men at the door. SHANNON then asked him to go on a spree, and they did all go to a drinking saloon to take some refreshments. HASLAM then started to go home, being followed by SHANNON and his companions. HASLAM said, "Let us go home," when SHANNON exclaimed, with a profane expression, "You will tell no more tales," and at the same time drew a long-bladed knife and stabbed the unfortunate man in the back, the steel just missing the jugular vein. SHANNON threw the knife from him, and attempted to escape by going into a gambling saloon at No. 119 Mercer-street, but the door being fastened he was secured by Officer SCHOLES, of the Eighth Precinct, who had learned of the affair from the wounded man. SHANNON and the three other men were then locked up in the Wooster-street Station-house. Subsequently the Police discovered a long-bladed knife, with a tortoise-shell handle, and the weapon being covered with blood, it is supposed to be the knife used by SHANNON. HASLAM was taken to the Station-house and his wounds dressed by Police Surgeon POOLER, after which he was removed to No. 101 Mercer-street, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Coroner NAUMANN being notified of the occurrence, repaired to the house, and after impanneling a jury, proceeded to take the *ante-mortem* statement of HASLAM. He appeared in a very weak state, and was at first unwilling to make any any charge against the prisoners. He, however, did so during the day. The following is

HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning I went to bed, and about an hour after, four men, with whom I am acquainted, knocked at my door and wanted to come in; I let them in; they asked me to dress myself and come down stairs with them, which I did; we went to a lager-beer saloon and drank some lager, and I went up stairs again; while going to the saloon, PHILIP HARGRAVES said to JOHN SHANNON, both belonging to the party mentioned, "there he goes, there he goes;" I then went up stairs and kept away from them about ten minutes; in coming down again I met them at the door, and SHANNON said "Let us go on a spree;" all this happened at No. 101 Mercer-street, where I am temporarily stopping; we then went down to the corner of Mercer and Spring streets, into a basement saloon and had a drink; it was then after 1 o'clock, and I said "let us go home;" at this JOHN SHANNON said "you ——— you will tell no more tales;" and instantly struck me on the right side of my throat; I saw the knife flash; I recognize the prisoner now present, JOHN SHANNON, as the man who stabbed me; the other two men were named JOSH and CHARLEY; I attempted to shout murder, and CHARLEY said "don't do that;" I then went down into a saloon, and came up again, and seeing a policeman, I told him I was cut; I fell down from loss of blood; I was a witness in a case of burglary in Philadelphia, and I don't know any other motive for stabbing me.

Deputy Coroner THOMAS ROBINSON, M. D., testified that he had examined the wound of the injured man, and found a punctured wound in the neck, in the right side near the clavicle; he considered him to be in a very dangerous condition.

The case being given to the jury, they returned the following as their verdict:

"We find that JOHN HASLAM came to his injuries by a stab wound in the neck, from a pocket knife, received from the hands of JOHN SHANNON."

Agreeably to this verdict, Coroner NAUMANN committed SHANNON to the Tombs as a principal in the affair, and the three others as accessories before and after the fact.

SHANNON is a native of Ireland, and 41 years of age. DANIELS is 29, BROOKS 27, and HARGRAVES 26, while all three are natives of the United States.

Inspector DILKS received a telegram yesterday morning from the Chief of Police in Philadelphia, desiring that HASLAM be notified of the approaching trial. He forwarded an answer detailing the circumstances attending the attempt at murdering the witness.

Meeting of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors

A meeting of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war was held on Saturday evening at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street, near the Bowery. The meeting had not been sufficiently advertised, and as a consequence not more than one hundred and fifty or two hundred men were present.

Col. HERMAN, President and general manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Society, occupied the chair. Mr. WILLIAM BUNNELL officiated as Secretary. Col. HERMAN, on taking the chair, explained the object of the assemblage, and urged upon his fellow-soldiers the necessity of unity of action at the coming election. The soldiers, he said, had been flattered by the politicians while the late war was in progress; but now that the war is over, nobody cares to recognize their claims. He was in favor of an organization of all veteran soldiers and sailors, but was unwilling that they should attach themselves to any political party at present. They had claims to present to the people and to the Government, and they could only have those claims recognized by a perfect organization among themselves. Those who are in search of political preferment would, he thought, promise well, but in the case of the poor soldier never fulfil those promises. The soldiers and sailors should, after an organization had been effected, present their claims fairly before the people, and having the balance of power, insist upon having those claims complied with. He suggested that for the purpose of obtaining those claims, an Independent National Union League be at once established, in which all of his class should enrol their names.

Mr. BUNNELL also addressed the meeting at considerable length, setting forth the claims of the soldiers and sailors upon the Government, and asking his hearers not to identify themselves with any political party which would not give them a sure guarantee that their rights would be accorded to them in the future. When the great army of the United States was disbanded, there was a great blow everywhere about the rights of the soldiers and sailors; but this excitement soon subsided, and now the very men who fought the battles of the country, who bled for freedom, were despised and neglected, were denied offices of trust or emolument, while those places were filled by the pothouse politicians of the country. The soldiers, he said, should have a preference in all public places, and they could have if they managed their own affairs properly. They are, he said, numerous enough to hold the balance of power at the coming elections. If they did not do this now, they never could do it. Not only have the soldiers been denied positions under the Government, but they had, in some cases, been refused their just dues. There is now only one way of getting their rights, and the first step towards accomplishing this was the formation of a widespread and permanent organization. This once accomplished, there need be no further cause of complaint.

The Secretary then read a preamble and resolutions setting forth in full the claims of the soldiers and sailors. All the contending parties, it is stated, are entitled to respect, since they are generally headed by men who have served in the army. Those leaders are asking the sailors and soldiers to join their respective organizations, but this the resolutions do not recommend.

When the motion to adopt the resolutions as a whole was put, several of those present rose and objected to the last one which was simply an indorsement of the course pursued by the chairman in the management of the organization. It was finally carried with only one or two dissenting voices.

A committee was then appointed to make the necessary preparations to attend the reception of the President on his arrival in this city on Wednesday next. The sailors and soldiers propose to march in the procession on the occasion, with Gen. DIX at their head. The committee will also present to President JOHNSON the claims of the veterans to a liberal share of the patronage of the Government.

CHOLERA.

Nothing of interest transpired in connection with the Board of Health yesterday. All matters pertaining to cholera are prepared for the public during the week, and on Sunday the clerks and those whose duty it is to be at the office on ordinary occasions are allowed to rest. There is no rest, however, for the physicians and Inspectors of the Board, and they perform their duties on the Sabbath as well as week days. The Inspectors report six new cases of cholera during the twenty-four hours ending at 2 P. M. yesterday, as follows:

HEALTH BULLETIN.

1. JAMES LEOF, No. 229 East Twentieth-street.
2. ANN SCANLON, No. 25 Washington-street. Sent to hospital.
3. THOMAS RILEY, No. 24 Mulberry-street. Sent to hospital.
4. JOHN ELLIS, No. 443 East Thirteenth-street. Died Aug. 25.
5. ANN CAMPBELL, No. 442 East Thirteenth-street.
6. AMELIA ANDERSON, No. 423 First-avenue. Sent to hospital, where she died Aug. 26.

BURIAL PERMITS.

No burial permits for cholera cases were granted yesterday. The usual number were issued in other cases, but none for cholera. This is the first day in many weeks that certificates of deaths from the much dreaded cholera have not been asked for.

BROOKLYN.

The cholera is steadily decreasing in this city, and from present indications it is probable that within two weeks it will disappear altogether. The mortality from the disease during the past week will scarcely exceed 65, against 95 the week previous. The following cases were reported on Saturday.

ELLEN SULLIVAN, corner Lafayette and Raymond streets, died 25th inst.

MRS. HELEN WILSON, aged 53, No. 51 Jay-street. Recovering from collapse.

CATHARINE ANN BROWN, Flatbush. Condition not stated.

MRS. MCCONNIN, aged 40, No. 111 Raymond-street. Condition not stated.

MARGARET MURPHY, aged 55, Raymond-street, second house from Bolivar-street. Condition not stated.

AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT, No. 500 Columbia-street. In collapse.

JOHN BEHAN, aged 30 years, No. 18 Union-street. Died 25th.

MRS. LYMAN, No. 32 Centre-street.

The following is the total number of cases reported on Sunday:

JAMES BUCKLEY, aged 22 years, No. 24 Merceinstreet. Died 26th inst.

JOHN THOMAS BROWN, colored, aged 6 years, Clove Road, Flatbush. Admitted to Park Hospital 25th.

JAMES GRAHAM, No. 149 Navy-street. Condition not stated.

ANN CONNER, aged 36 years, No. 397 Columbia-street. In partial collapse Aug. 26.

ANOTHER OIL EXPLOSION.

Collision on the Erie Railroad—A Man and two Children Fatally Burned—Buildings Destroyed by Fire—Loss Probably $80,000.

Another fearful conflagration occurred on the Erie Railway yesterday morning, at Narrowsburg, on the Delaware division, caused by an explosion on an oil train in consequence of a collision, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of a considerable amount of property, including dwellings and other buildings.

The facts, so far as could be gathered from various sources, are as follows: At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the oil train—designated as "Big Five"—with eight car loads of oil (a portion of which was in tanks) was standing on the main track at Narrowsburgh station. Following on the same track was a freight train, which came up and collided with the oil train with great force, breaking and crushing the cars and jamming them into a heap of ruins. Immediately thereafter a tremendous explosion occurred, and the oil taking fire the liquid flame spread in all directions, and the entire train was soon in a blaze, and several buildings in the immediate vicinity were surrounded by the burning oil and also set on fire.

A family consisting of a Mr. WILLIAMS, wife and two children, resided in the second story of one of the buildings, the first story of which is occupied as a wagon shop. Mr. WILLIAMS seized the two children, one in each hand, and attempted to escape from the front way. In rushing through the flames he dropped one of the children, and in stopping to rescue it all three were fatally burned. One of the children died yesterday morning, and the other, after suffering intense agony, expired at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. WILLIAMS was still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. WILLIAMS escaped by jumping from the second story rear window, where there was no fire, and an hour after was delivered of a child. She is considered in a critical condition.

The conductor of the oil train, JAMES FREDEEBURG, was badly, but not dangerously burned about the head, face and hands. No other persons were reported injured.

The following property was burned:

A dwelling-house, belonging to Mr. JOSEPH BEVINS, merchant.

A dwelling house owned by Mr. HENDRICKS; a wagon shop and dwelling overhead; a large carpenter shop; a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber belonging to the railway company.

The train of cars was entirely destroyed. It is estimated that the entire loss will not fall short of $80,000.

The Cincinnati train due at Jersey City at 3:20 P. M., was two hours late, and the Dunkirk train arrived four hours behind time.

Incendiary Fire in a Tenement-House—Narrow Escape of the Tenants—A Woman Rescued by Chief-Engineer Kingsland.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear basement of the large five-story brick tenement building No. 126 Third-street, and they were found to have originated in some wood and coal bins belonging to the inmates. The smoke and flames soon extended to the staircase, and escape by that mode of egress was thus prevented. The building is styled a "double house," and has only one staircase to both houses, it being in the centre, and flanked on either side by stores. One of these stores is occupied by AUGUSTUS BURGEL as a grocery, and the other by ERNESTINA DOZEL as a bakery. When the alarm of fire was first raised, considerable anxiety was manifested by the occupants—some twenty families—which soon changed to terror and confusion, when the smoke permeated the entire building. Those living on the lower floors succeeded in escaping to the street before the flames had made much progress, but those occupying the rooms on the upper floors were compelled to seek safety on the roof, and thence clamber to those of other buildings. Among these were GEORGE HARBARK and wife, who resided on the fourth floor. They hurried on a few clothes and started for the roof. The wife, however, returned to endeavor to save a few articles. She reached her room in safety, but after packing up a few things, she found her escape from the room was impossible, owing to the increased density of the smoke. She then appealed for help from the window, and her cries attracting the notice of Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND, he ordered a ladder to be brought, upon which he rapidly ascended and carried the despairing woman in safety to the street. The heroic act created a great deal of natural enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.

The firemen were persistent in their efforts to check the progress of the flames, and succeeded in doing so before they had reached the second floor. The damage to the building, which is owned by GEORGE LEAL, is about $1,500; insured for $5,000 in City companies. Mr. BURGEL sustained also a loss on straw of about $500; insured for $800 in the Germania. Mrs. DEZEL's loss is $600; insured for $1,500 in the North American. From subsequent developments the Police are of the opinion that the fire is of incendiary origin. They state that one or two persons are suspected of the crime, but the names are withheld for prudential reasons.

A Question for Gen. Sandford.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me if Gen. SANDFORD intends that the whole of the First Division should bring up at Delmonico's; and if so, at whose expense? [See General Order No. 5.]

R. B. J.,
A Member of the N. Y. N. G.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Civil Justice Stemmler.

ARREST OF A GAMBLER.

Officer JOHN T. DAVIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a complaint against HARRISON MARTIN, whom he had arrested on Saturday night, charging him with having exhibited a set of gambling tools, and dealing at the game of "Faro," in the second-story of No. 358 Bowery; and that money was lost or won at said game. With the prisoner the officer brought in a complete set of gambling implements and they were left in charge of the Police, MARTIN being committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

FRANCIS DOUGHERTY, residing at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, made oath that he had been assaulted and beaten by JASPER E. EDWARDS, who had knocked him down and struck him on the head with a hatchet, cutting him severely, and he charged that EDWARDS had committed the assault with felonious intent and to do him grievous bodily harm. Officer CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested EDWARDS and he was held to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail. EDWARDS is 37 years of age and a native of New-York.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested SARAH SMITH on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, from MATTHEW BYRNE, of No. 9 Dover-street. It appears that the theft was committed in the apartments occupied by the accused, and on her being arrested she confessed the crime, and produced the missing time-keeper, it having been concealed under the sofa. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning RODGERS GILBREDE, of No. 16 Dover-street, was passing through Water-street, when he was accosted by FREDERICK DIESTDHARRT, who keeps a low drinking saloon in that neighborhood. The rumseller invited the pedestrian inside, but on the latter declining, DIESTDHARRT and his barkeeper (OTTO RICE) ran after him, and seizing him by the coat collar dragged him into a hallway. The pair of villains then struck their unfortunate victim several times on the head with a club, and by these means reduced GILBREDE to a state of insensibility. On his recovering his senses, he found himself nearly denuded of clothing, and his pocket-book, containing $13 20, stolen. He proceeded to the Oak-street Station-house, and lodged information with the Sergeant in charge, who directed Officer DORSEY to arrest both the accused. He did so, and found the clothing of Mr. GILBREDE on the fourth floor of No. 391 Water-street. Both the prisoners were held to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused by the magistrate.

SHOOTING AT AN OFFICER.

During Saturday night Roundsman PHELPS, of the Harbor Police, was patrolling the East River in a rowboat, with two other officers. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning they were passing the slip near Pier No. 54, and as they dropped below the pier a pistol shot was fired at the boat, the bullet lodging in the gunwale near the roundsman's seat. The boat was pulled ashore and the officers made search for the man who had committed the outrage. They succeeded in arresting HENRY HANSEN, a private watchman employed on the pier, and in his possession was found a revolver, one chamber of which had been recently discharged. On being arrested HANSEN confessed having fired the shot, but stated that he had been told to do so by a policeman. He did not intend to hit or hurt any one. He was held for trial. It is supposed the watchman mistook the officers for river thieves.

FRAUDULENT CONDUCT OF A MERCHANT.

The Fourth Ward Police arrested MOSES KOSSMAN, yesterday morning, on a charge of fraud, preferred against him by JOHN FOLEY, of No. 37 Washington-street. It appears from the affidavits in the case that the accused called upon Mr. FOLEY on the 21st ult., and stated that he was purser on one of the French steamers, and wished to sell a quantity of wine he had brought with him from France. FOLEY is an expressman, and KOSSMAN wished to make arrangements for carting the wine to those who might purchase the same. Later in the day he returned and informed the expressman that he had sold some of the wine, but that he would have to pay the Captain $36 before he could remove it from the ship. FOLEY lent him the money on the promise being made that it would be returned before evening. FOLEY started to accompany the accused to the steamer, but on their way up town KOSSMAN desired him to wait a moment while he went down stairs into a restaurant. KOSSMAN immediately passed through a rear door into a side street and escaped. FOLEY made considerable search for the swindler but failed to find him until yesterday. On being arraigned before the Court, KOSSMAN stated that he was a merchant. The magistrate committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE KNIFE.

At a late hour on Saturday night JAS. MCKERNAN, residing at No. 106 East Eleventh-street, was passing through Houston-street, near Orchard, when he was suddenly attacked by GUSTAVE KESLER, who stabbed him in the head with a large dirk knife. KESLER was quarreling with some unknown men at the time, and on MCKERNAN stopping to see what the trouble was, he was assaulted in the manner described. Officer SHAFFER, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested KESLER, and he was committed for trial in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT POLICE TRIALS.—The Board of Police Commissioners announce that on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning they intend to bring to trial three patrolmen on a charge of assisting conductors on our City cars in ejecting passengers from such cars for refusing to pay the six cent fare demanded of them. This trial is set down for 10:30 o'clock, and the Board request those interested in this question to be punctual in their attendance. Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Squad, is also ordered to appear to-morrow for trial, upon charges similar to those previously made. Other trials of interest, if not importance, are expected.

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY.—During last Saturday, Aug. 25, the Collector for the Sixth District, from information he had received that there was a distillery engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky, proceeded to the establishment of LUDWIG RUDICHECK, in East Morrisania, Westchester county, and made a seizure of the premises, but there was little whisky found.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—JAMES CALERY, of No. 332 West Thirty-sixth-street, was run over about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, by car No. 106 of the Third-avenue line, at the intersection of One-hundred-and twentieth-street and Third-avenue. The wheels passed over both his legs, causing compound fractures. He was taken home by officer MCMAHON, of the Twelfth Precinct. The physician attending him expresses but faint hopes of his recovery.

DROWNED.—A young girl, aged 9 years, named JENNIE EVONS, daughter of the Captain of the canal-boat *Burnside*, lying at the foot of Whitehall-street, fell through a hole in the pier yesterday and was drowned. Her body was subsequently recovered. We understand this is the third child Capt. EVONS has lost by drowning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER—A COLORED MAN RUTHLESSLY STABBED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while a colored man named CHARLES ROGERS, residing at No. 4 Battle-row, North First-street, E. D., was standing on the sidewalk opposite his residence, talking to a friend, a party of young ruffians approached him, when one of them called out, "There's the black son of a ——; let us give it to him!" and thereupon plunged a knife into his stomach, inflicting a wound which may prove mortal. Dr. DUGAN attended the injured man, and Coroner SMITH was sent for and took his *ante-mortem* deposition. The Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct promptly repaired to the scene of the tragedy and succeeded in arresting all the ruffians. On being taken to the Station-house, they gave their names and ages as follows: CHARLES KELLY, aged 20, (this man is recognized as the assailant;) JOSEPH TILLY, 20; GEORGE KAMPEN, 22; JOHN KENNEDY, 18; MICHAEL QUIRK, 19. MARY CAMPBELL (colored) was arrested as a witness.

ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORK LADY.—About 6 o'clock last evening, while Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, of No. 294 Fourteenth-street, New-York, was driving down Grand-street, E. D., in a light open buggy, the vehicle collided with a Grand-street car, which caused it to break down. Miss JANE MILLS, residing at No. 410 Sixteenth-street, New-York, who was in the buggy with Mr. O'BRIEN, jumped to the street when the collision occurred, and sustained injuries of a severe nature. She was attended by Dr. HASBROUCK. Mr. O'BRIEN escaped with slight injuries.

PROSPECT PARK.—The work on Prospect Park is progressing favorably. Between 400 and 500 laborers are now engaged in removing the sod and top soil, which is placed in mounds, and shaped somewhat after the style of earth fortifications. The soil is to be reapplied to the surface after proper grading. A plaza, some 17 acres in extent, opposite the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avenues, will soon be graded and ornamented with a fountain, shrubbery, &c. The entire grounds embrace about 500 acres.

FUNERAL OF A POLICEMAN.—The funeral of Mr. OBADIAH STEVENSON, for many years doorman at the Forty-sixth Precinct Station-house, and who died of consumption on Thursday last, took place from the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon. The body was followed to Cypress Hills Cemetery by the officers of the Forty-sixth Precinct, members of Engine Company No. 4, and a large number of citizens.

CHILD KILLED IN A LUMBER-YARD.—A girl named LUCY CURRAN, aged 12 years, while playing in Adams' lumber-yard, in Van Brunt-street, on Saturday, was instantly killed by the falling of a pile of boards. The parents reside at No. 92 Hamilton-avenue.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the wood-yard of SMITH & PEASE, at the foot of Nassau-street, on Saturday night, caused by some boys igniting a pile of shavings. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.

KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—We have received from Hon. ALEX. MACGRATTY, Supervisor of the First Ward, Brooklyn, a very elegantly bound copy of the contracts and documents connected with the building of the Kings County Court-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night a party of young roughs from the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, repaired to the head of Hamilton-square for the purpose of ascertaining which of two of their party could endure the most bruising. While the milling match was in progress, officer FRENCH made a dash in among them and succeeded in arresting one of the principals, MICHAEL BENNETT, 19 years of age. The prisoner was locked up for examination to-day.

THE CHOLERA IN HOBOKEN.—The total number of fatal cases of cholera in Hoboken from Wednesday to Saturday was 14. In addition to the seven already mentioned, there was a German woman in Fourth-street, and six deaths in the Sisters' Hospital. A young girl named Ryan, whose parents and sister died of the epidemic last week, was taken down with the cholera yesterday. Drs. CHABERT, ELDER and STEIN have been appointed by the city authorities physicians to attend the cholera patients.

ROBBERY.—A young fellow named JAMES O'CONNER, was arrested in Jersey City at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer JORDAN, charged with being an accomplice of an unknown man in robbing SAMUEL CONLEY, residing corner of Green and Morris-streets, of $4 in money. He was locked up for examination.

[Advertisement.]

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—Bismarck, Archduke Albert, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernet, F. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field, a Group of Native Africans, Anthropology, Physiology, Pyschology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences, Whom to Elect, Debating Societies, Parenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, &c., in September Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT'S UNRIVALLED COLOGNE WATER and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 26—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—R. Ticken and family, C. A. Meener and family, H. Gudewell, E. Olenken and wife, T. W. Gerding, W. Menke and wife, M. Menke, O. Ottendorffer, Bella Uhl, Julius Gerding, W. Lane, C. Hollman, W. Herman and family, W. W. Taylor, H. Borneman and wife, M. Ball, A. Schalk and family, H. T. Heckert, S. Hoep, Anna Heckert, L. Hoffmeister, R. A. Ayeau and wife, T. Herold, H. Trese, L. Anspach, E. Davidson, W. Lellenfield, P. Schiff, Ph. Bartholme and wife, John S. Miller and wife, B. Dawson and wife, H. Bestoff, H. Spreight, F. Erdelburger, Jas. Lane, D. Kaufman, and 530 in steerage.

In steamship Monterey, from New-Orleans—E. Cain and wife, J. Philson, S. B. Griswold, C. V. Woodruff and lady, Mr. Henry, wife and child, J. M. Lee and 2 children, R. J. Dutton, G. Hodges, J. F. Browne, Mr. Hamlin, wife and 2 children, J. Foote, A. Lorenger, W. A. H. Lewis, W. Crown, S. B. Adams, F. H. Miller, D. Valkman and wife, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Dean, G. Coppell, wife, 2 children and servant, J. C. Brick, E. Thompson, R. Cotter.

AUG. 26—*In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool*—Dr. West, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Brannigan, Mr. Lovell, Misses Ann and Jane Brannigan, and 431 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—J. F. Wheaton, lady and child; Mrs. West and daughter, Mrs. H. F. Grant, infant and nurse; Miss S. A. Grant, Miss M. L. Grant, Charles Hutchinson, lady and son; Mme. C. Grodot and child, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Langdon Cheves, M. H. Williams, Mr. Damon, Mr. Sirely, E. C. White, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. H. A. Dewharet, H. C. Bardwell, lady and child; H. Dewharet, Mrs. M. A. Davis, Miss Richardson, Miss H. M. Richardson, Mrs. Damon and child, Miss Emma Flag, Mrs. M. Reilly and child, Miss Damon, Mrs. Foster, H. Herman, J. Cohen, A. R. Clark, Jas. Caverly, E. J. Loomis, S. A. Smith, J. C. Wisenbucker, C. F. Stevens, W. F. Moore, W. La Rock, V. A. Ryan, W. Root, P. McGowan, D. O'Connor, J. Marke, P. Davis, O. Harrigan, H. H. Colquitt, J. Richardson, M. Lilenthall, Maj. J. O. Farrill, Thos. Gilhooley, J. B. Griffin, B. Morrill, W. R. Wilson, J. P. Tatern, W. J. Hovey, J. H. Moses, W. L. Daniels, F. Glasen, M. Elkan, J. Richards, W. S. Stetson, W. T. Amos, R. Haywood, Jr., G. Gasteneau, E. B. Foreman, Jno. Latour, C. P. Fisher, C. E. Mann, Jno. Burrell, Jno. Rutherford, J. G. Watts, Aaron Peterson, D. Cameron, G. H. Avery, A. J. Austin, and 19 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon rises... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 19 | Gov. Island. 9 08 | Hell Gate...10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans 18th inst. with mdse. and passengers to C. R. Garrison. 22d, lat. 26 43, lon. 79 48, spoke schr. Zingo, of Bath, from Cedar Key, Fla., for New-York, 15 ds. out, leaking and short of provisions; supplied her; 24th, 4½ P. M., G. S. Dennison, passenger, of New-Orleans, died of congestive fever.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 438 passengers to E. Cunard. 19th, lat. 49 50, lon. 35 03, passed Br. ship Ailsa, bound W.; 21st, lat. 47 33, lon. 47 27, saw a large iceberg; 22d, lat. 45 20, lon. 53 20, passed Br. ship Huano, bound W.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 12, at 6:45 A. M., Southampton 15th, at 1:45 P. M., with mdse. and 730 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds most of the passage. 17th, lat. 79 51, lon. 8 59, passed Br. ship Gorilla, bound W.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 25th, off Hatteras, passed steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah; same day, signalized a brig, a red and blue signal, with letter T in the centre.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livington, Fox & Co. 24th, 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Raleigh, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Delaware, (Br.,) Thomson, Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond, &c., with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre July 15, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 25, lat. 47 34, lon. 25, saw a water-logged bark, apparently British, abandoned, timber laden, foretopgallantmast gone, courses furled, foretopsail gone, maintopsail hanging split to the yard. The W. F. has had strong westerly winds and thick and hazy weather most of the passage; been 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) ———, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig H. W. Metcalf, Payson, St. Martin's 18 ds., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Daphne, (of Th[illegible]ston,) Young, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Jas. W[illegible]ell & Co.

Brig Ceredig, (Br.,) Evans, Barbados 22 ds., with molasses, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig H. Leeds, Whitmore, Bangor 8 ds., with timber to J. S. McLean.

Brig Chimborazo, Hatch, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Bordeaux 35 ds., with wine, &c., to Simonin & Cazade.

Schr. Eva, Primer, Berlin, Me., with timber.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; barks Dennis Horton, Liverpool; Rossina, Sagua; Alexandria, Cienfuegos; Ocean Eagle, Mobile; Abbie N. Franklin, Baltimore; brigs Dunkeld, Kirt's Island; Kosma, Philadelphia; Edwin, Newburgh; also, Belg. brig Ortelins, New-York for Antwerp; put in leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Diligentia—Br. ship, bound E., Aug. 16, lat. 42 23, lon. 57 20.

Gesion—Norweg. bark, bound E., Aug. 12, lat. 47 05, lon. 47 48.

Russia—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Quebec, 37 ds. out, Aug. 5, lat. 47 48, lon. 40 05.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Cama and Bellona, at Deal; Virgin, Delas News, at Barcelona; J. Past, Western Star, Tralee Bertha, at Queenstown; City of New-York, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Emelie, at Antwerp; Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Freeman Clark was cut down to water's edge at Liverpool, and will return to the [illegible] and discharge.

The Maythorn, Cassein, for New-York, was at [illegible] Bay; had deck swept and two of the crew drowned.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. No. 176 Broadway.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.

THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THIS POPULAR SKIRT IS UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE FASHION MAGAZINES and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS and OFFICE,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS.,
NEW-YORK
Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

NOVELTIES IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Just received per steamer
ARAGO.
TAPISSERIE DE NEUILLY,
SATIN DAMA
BROCATELLE,
LACE CURTAINS
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
FURNITURE COVERINGS
in entirely new designs.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
(Below 4th-st.)

SPECIAL SALE
FOR
AUGUST,
BY
DEVLIN & CO.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
TERMS: CASH, OR 90 DAYS, WITH INTEREST
ADDED.
Wholesale Department,
CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

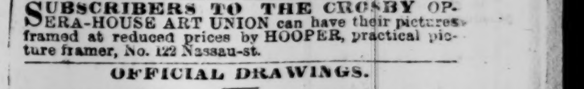
RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

WARD'S
DERBY
PAPER COLLARS
"SOMETHING NEW"
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE
MAN'F'Y, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.



PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING
MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES,
FOR METALLIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART UNION can have their pictures framed at reduced prices by HOOPER, practical picture framer, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 503, Aug. 25, 1866.
24, 5, 34, 71, 49, 45, 23, 70, 6, 54, 60, 43, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 504, Aug. 25, 1866.
57, 22, 13, 2, 8, 55, 28, 72, 62, 54, 18, 23, 21.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 403, Aug. 25, 1866.
43, 78, 48, 51, 38, 8, 49, 5, 55, 62, 33, 45, 20.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 404, Aug. 25, 1866.
19, 40, 55, 75, 6, 47, 45, 65, 34, 77, 25, 2, 70.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.